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# LONDON MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1748.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the  
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from the *Appendix*, p. 602,  
1747.

The Speeches made by Way of Reply in the  
Debate upon the Bill for abolishing the He-  
reditary Jurisdictions in Scotland, were  
in Substance as follows:

Mr. President,

SIR,



Find it is objected to the Bill now offered to your Consideration, that it is not founded on any Complaint, or any Suggestion of a Grievance felt by the People of Scotland:

Now this, which by some Gentlemen is made an Objection to the Bill, is with me the strongest Argument in its Favour. Why have we no Complaint? Why have we no Suggestion? But because those who are under the Lash of those Jurisdictions dare not complain; and those who are not, think they have nothing to do with Grievances they do not feel: Nay, they are probably like Men upon the Shoar in the Time of a Tempest at Sea, they have an inward Pleasure in viewing those Dangers which they

January, 1748.

are not themselves exposed to. That a high, especially an exclusive Jurisdiction, established hereditarily in the Family of any Subject, must be a Grievance upon all those who are within it, is so plain from the Nature of Things, that we must conclude, we should have had a Multitude of Complaints, if those who suffer had dared to complain: And that such Jurisdictions are inconsistent with the Nature of Government, and of dangerous Consequence to the Peace of Society, is likewise so plain from the Nature of Things, that I am surprised they were not long since taken notice of and abolished by the Parliament of Great Britain.

Whilst Scotland remained a separate Kingdom, I do not at all wonder, that these Jurisdictions were never abolished by their Parliaments, because the Lords of these Jurisdictions were always so numerous, and had such an Influence in their Parliaments, that no Man could hope for the Success of any Motion tending to such a Purpose; but this was a Difficulty no Man could apprehend in a British Parliament, and therefore I must suppose, Sir, that the Continuance of these hereditary Jurisdictions is more owing to our Inattention to the Affairs of Scotland, than to any

A Man's

Man's being in a Doubt as to the bad Consequences of these Jurisdictions, both with respect to the People subject to them, and with respect to the pubick Tranquillity. The Danger we were lately in from Scotland has raised our Attention, and now it is raised, whatever was the Cause of the late Rebellion, I hope, that for our own Sakes, as well as for the Sake of the poor People in Scotland, we shall take care not to leave it in the Power of any great Lord in Scotland to compel the whole People of a County, or other District to follow him into a Rebellion, tho' most of them be neither disaffected to, nor dissatisfied with the supreme Government of their Country; which, I am afraid, was not the Case, at the Time the late Rebellion was begun.

With respect to the People subject to these Jurisdictions, can any one doubt, Sir, of its being inconvenient for a Man to live, or to have his Estate situated in a County or District hereditarily subjected to any neighbouring Family? It is hardly possible for the Judge appointed by such a Family, to judge impartially in any Cause that comes before him: The Family may very probably have some Relations within the County, and must have Connections with some of the Inhabitants more than with others. In all such Cases the Judge will in his Heart, or by Direction of his Lord, favour one Side more than the other. Besides, as such Lords have generally their own Estates within the District over which they have an hereditary Jurisdiction, they must have many Disputes with the Proprietors of those Land Estates that lie upon the Confines of theirs; and can such a Proprietor expect impartial Justice from a Judge appointed by, and removable at the Pleasure of his adverse party? These are Inconveniences which every Man must be liable to, who lives, or has an Estate within any hereditary jurisdiction; and these are Inconveniences which he can be freed from by no Fine, no Change, by nothing but a most slavish Submission to the Will of his hereditary Judge; whereas in Districts where the Judge is chosen by the People or appointed by the King, if a Gentleman happens to have any Dispute with him who is then the Judge, he may waive bringing it to an Issue till that Judge be removed, and a new one appointed: Nay, he has a Chance of being himself the next that is chosen or appointed. In any Country, therefore, a particular hereditary Jurisdiction would be a Grievance upon all those who live, or have any Property within its Bounds; but in Scotland this is a greater Grievance than it would be in any other I have read of, because of what they call Family Feuds, which are transmitted from

Father to Son through many Generations, and seldom end, but in the Destruction of one or other of the contending Families.

From these Inconveniences, Sir, we may judge, that every Man who lives, or has any Property within an hereditary Jurisdiction, must be under a very great Dependence upon his hereditary Judge. In those

A Districts where there lies an Appeal to the superior Courts, this Dependence, I shall grant, cannot be excessive with respect to those, who can apply for Redress; but with respect to those, who, by Reason of their Poverty, cannot seek for Redress, this Dependence must be slavish; and where a Family is invested with a high Criminal as well as Civil Jurisdiction, the Dependence must be slavish with respect to all Ranks of Men, because a Sentence of Death, Dismemberment, or other corporal Punishment can admit of no Appeal, nor indeed of any sufficient Redress: The Judge may, indeed, be prosecuted and punished for passing and executing an unjust Sentence;

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but this is no Atonement to the Man that is put to Death, and but very little to a Man that has been dismembered, or unmercifully whipt. Even the Power of imposing Fines, which every one of these hereditary Judges is possessed of, may be, and I am told, is often made use of for creating and preserving a slavish Dependence. Few Men have the good Luck to pass their whole Life-time without being guilty of some little Trespass: When a Man within any of these hereditary Jurisdictions commits a Trespass, he is prosecuted, and a Fine imposed: The Fine being exorbitant, he can obtain no Redress in any superior Court; and as the Fine belongs to the Lord of that Jurisdiction, he may exact Payment or no, if he pleases: If the Trespasser has always been a good Boy, the Fine is never exacted, but is kept hanging over his Head to secure his future Obedience, which it effectually does as long as he lives; and his Immunity is an Example for binding all the People of that District to their good Behaviour, that they may meet with the same Favour, in case they should have the Misfortune to be guilty of any Trespass.

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Thus, Sir, it must appear, that all the People within these hereditary Jurisdictions, must have a very extraordinary Dependence upon the Lords of their respective Jurisdictions; and this leads me naturally to consider the bad Consequences of these Jurisdictions with respect to the pubick Tranquillity. I shall not say, that either of the two late Rebellions proceeded entirely from these hereditary Jurisdictions; but I will say, that they proceeded from them, and from something very like them, which in

*Scotland* they call Clanship; for the Chief of a Clan in the Highlands and North of *Scotland* has by Custom and Education as much, or rather more Power over those of his Clan, than the Lord of an hereditary Jurisdiction has over the People within his Jurisdiction. The Chief then has what I may call a natural Power over those of his Clan, the Lord has a legal Power over those within his Jurisdiction; and when the Chief or Lord takes care to have his People brought up in the same Principles with himself, and to cultivate a military Spirit among them, I am afraid, they will always be too ready to follow him even into a Rebellion. On the contrary, if the People be bred up in different Principles, and no military Spirit or military Discipline propagated among them, I shall grant, they will not be ready to take Arms at the Desire of their Chief or Lord, either for or against the Government; which is the true Reason why those Lords of hereditary Jurisdictions in the South and West of *Scotland*, that joined in either of the two late Rebellions, could prevail upon so few of their People to join them.

But this, I believe, Sir, I may with Confidence assert, that it is very much in the Power of the Lord of an hereditary Jurisdiction, who has so many Favours to bestow, and so many Terrors to dispense: I say, it is very much in the Power of such a Lord, to have the People within his Jurisdiction bred up in what Principles he pleases, and to propagate both a military Spirit and military Discipline among them; therefore, if his People are not ready to follow him into a Rebellion, it is his own Fault, and not the Fault of the Law, as it now stands, which has provided him with sufficient Means, for that Purpose; and in my Opinion, the Tranquillity of a Country can never be safe, while it is in the Power of two or three great Lords, upon any private Disgust of their own, to raise an Army equal to any the Government can suddenly bring against them; because, even under the best Government, there will always be many Discontented, and these Lords having set up the Standard of Discontent, and by Means of their Dependents furnished the Discontented with a safe Rendezvous, a short March, or a successful Skirmish may give them a Chance for overturning the Government, or at least for rendering a Civil War of some Continuance.

I know it may be said, that if there be no Lord, nor any two or three Lords in the Nation, capable of raising any Troops against an oppressive Government, the Liberties of the People must be undone, because there is no one Man, nor any Number or Body of Men, during the Regress of

Parliament, that have Power enough for undertaking their Defence. But, Sir, if there be any thing in this Argument, it is an Argument for restoring the Power of the Barons of *England*, as well as for continuing the Power of the Lords of hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland*, that is to say, for restoring a Government which always did, and always will, render those great Lords licentious, and the whole Body of the People Slaves. For this Reason, I shall always be against vesting any legal Power in the Family of any Subject, or any Power but what depends upon the Affections of the People. If the Representative of an ancient and great Family be A a Man famed for Wisdom, Valour, Justice, and Hospitality, he will always have great Power among the People, tho' vested with no legal Power over them; and by Means of that Power, which I shall call natural Power, two or three such Men will always be able to raise an Army against an oppressive and tyrannical Government; but the Difference is, that this Power never will, nor indeed can, be made use of against a just and mild Government; whereas a great legal Power may be, and has often been, made use of against the best of Governments.

D I shall indeed grant, Sir, that, in order to make this natural Power effectual for preserving the Liberties of the People, Care should be taken to propagate and preserve a martial Spirit and military Discipline among the People in general; for without this, it signifies nothing to talk of the Liberties of the People: They must become Slaves either to a standing Army of their own, or to some foreign Power; but surely, a martial Spirit and military Discipline may, by proper Laws and Regulations, be propagated among the People in general, without establishing a Number of arbitrary petty Sovereigns, under a Sovereign in Chief, who can govern only by allowing them to plunder and oppress the People under their respective Jurisdictions.

E Such a Government, Sir, is, I think, of all others the least calculated for the Good F of the People, or the Happiness of Society; and therefore I am against restoring it in *England*, or preserving any Umbrage of it in *Scotland*. When I see any proper Regulation offered for propagating military Discipline and a martial Spirit among the People in general, I shall most readily give it my Approbation; but in the mean Time, I think, we ought to take this Opportunity G for abolishing the legal Power of those Lords of hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland*; and as to that Power which proceeds from the Clannish Spirit still remaining among the People in the Highlands of *Scotland*, pro-

per Measures may be taken for putting a speedy End to it ; nay, it will of itself soon come to its Period, if we divest their Chiefs of all legal Power, and prevent their oppressing or injuring any Man of their Clan, who shall appear to have shaken off this Spirit of Clannish Subjection ; for which Purpose nothing can be more proper than what is proposed by this Bill, of having the Course of Circuit Courts regularly established in the Highlands of Scotland.

I hope, Sir, I have now fully proved, that these hereditary Jurisdictions must necessarily be grievous to all those subjected to them, and that they are of the most dangerous Consequence to the Peace of Society. If I have proved this to the Satisfaction of most Gentlemen that hear me, I am sure, no one of them can deny, that the Abolishing of these Jurisdictions is necessary for the publick Good ; and if this be admitted, most of the Arguments made use of against the Bill now before us will vanish ; particularly that of its being an Incroachment upon the Articles of Union. I shall grant, that these hereditary Jurisdictions are, by the Articles of Union, sacred to the Families possessed of them, as Rights of Property. How they came to call them so, or how they could think of securing them as such, I do not know ; for the Property of hanging a Man, or the Property of cutting off his Ears, seem to me to be a very odd Sort of Property. I therefore must suppose, that they looked upon all the People living within their Jurisdiction, as our Planters in the *West-Indies* do upon their Negroes : They looked upon them as their Property, tho' perhaps they allowed them, as the Romans did their Slaves, to have a little *Peculium* which they might call their own. But let them look upon these Jurisdictions, and the People subject to them, in whatever Light they will, their Right is not, by the Articles of Union, rendered more sacred than any other Right of Property they possess, and consequently they may, for the publick Good, be obliged to sell them at a reasonable Price to the Publick.

This Bill is therefore no Incroachment upon the 20th Article of Union, and as little is it an Incroachment upon the last Clause of the 19th ; for surely, by the Words of that Clause, the Parliament of Scotland never intended to mean, that every little Court-Baron should for ever remain. I am convinced they meant no more than that they should have an inferior Court for each County or Stewartry, in the same Manner as they had at that Time ; and there is no Design by this Bill to abolish such Courts, but to render

their Jurisdiction more extensive, and more useful to the Subject.

Another Argument made use of against this Bill is, Sir, that by passing it into a Law, we shall render the Property of every Man in the Kingdom precarious ; but as this Argument is founded upon the Supposition, that the Necessity of abolishing these hereditary Jurisdictions for the Sake of the publick Good, proceeds alone from the Fancy of our Ministers ; and as I have, I hope, demonstrated, that this Necessity does not proceed from the Fancy of any Minister, but from the Nature of Things, I have removed the Foundation, and consequently the Argument itself must fall to the Ground ; for the Maxim, that a Subject may be compelled to sell his Property to the Publick, when it becomes necessary for the publick Good, is a Maxim that has been allowed and established ever since we had a Constitution ; yet it was never thought, that by this Maxim the Property of any Man in the Kingdom was rendered precarious. This is so far from being the Effect of such a Maxim, that a good Subject will never render it necessary for putting the Maxim in Execution, because he will voluntarily give up his Property for a reasonable Price, when he sees that his doing so is become necessary for the publick Good ; and I have so good an Opinion of the Discernment and publick Spirit of the Lords of hereditary Jurisdictions in Scotland, as to think, that most of them would voluntarily surrender their Jurisdictions to the Crown for a very moderate Compensation, and consequently that we should have no Occasion for an Act of Parliament, if it were not that it may serve them as an Excuse with those of the present, or of future Ages, that may not be blessed with so much Discernment, or possessed of such a generous publick Spirit.

For my own Part, I protest, Sir, that if I were possessed of any such heretale Jurisdiction, I should desire to get rid of it at any Rate. I should never think myself or my Family safe, as long as I held such a Possession ; because I should most reasonably suppose, that the Crown would always look upon my Family with an envious and a jealous Eye, and would be continually fishing for a Pretence to subject it to a Forfeiture. We know that one of the greatest Families in Scotland was, since the Restoration, subjected to a Forfeiture, solely, I may say, upon this Account, and would never, perhaps, have been restored, if the Bigotry of James II. had not brought on the Revolution, which restored that Family to its ancient Possessions, and this Kingdom to its ancient Constitution, by which

which Means we have now the Pleasure of seeing the Representative of that Family most worthily possess a Seat in this august Assembly.

As to the Danger which our Constitution may be exposed to, by our passing this Bill into a Law, I look upon it as a mere Phantom; because this Bill gives the Crown no greater Power in *Scotland*, than it has for Ages been possessed of in *England*, unless it be that of appointing an Under-Sheriff, with this Limitation, that he shall be an Advocate of so many Years Standing; and I wish we had the same Regulation in *England*. I should be glad to see it enacted, that his Majesty should have the Appointment of the Under-Sheriff in every County in *England*, with this Limitation, that he should be a Gentleman of so many Years Standing at the Bar; our Under-Sheriffs would then be all Gentlemen of Rank and Character, and consequently not so easily tempted to play Tricks either at Elections, or in their judicial Capacity, as those little Attorneys that are now usually appointed; for, with regard to any Post or Office whatever, the best Method we can take for having it justly and duly executed, is to have it filled with a Gentleman of Rank and Character, and of some Fortune in his Country.

I shall not enter into the Dispute, Sir, whether the jurisdictional Power was originally by our Constitution lodged in the King solely, or jointly in King and Parliament; but whatever it was originally, we have, by the Experience of many Ages, found, that it is the best Way to leave to the Crown the Nomination of most of our Judges, both superior and inferior, with the Reservation of an Appeal from the inferior to the superior, and from the superior to this House; and with the Reservation likewise, that the Parliament may inquire into and censure or defeat the Nomination of any Judge, or Set of Judges. Let this, which we have learned from such a long Experience, be right or wrong, I am sure the Nomination ought not to be lodged hereditarily in the Families of any Subjects, because, as I have before observed, it creates so many petty and arbitrary Sovereigns; and if it were to be lodged in the Choice of the People, I am afraid that Choice would much oftener fall on a merry Fellow, or a drunken Companion, than upon a Man of real Merit or Capacity. I must therefore still think it the best Method to leave the Nomination to the Crown; and whatever is said to belong to the Crown, must, by our Constitution, be supposed to belong to King and Parliament, because the King is supposed to do every Thing by the Advice and with

the Consent of Parliament, which must always be presumed, till the Parliament itself declares its Disapprobation.

That the passing of this Bill, Sir, or his Majesty's giving it his Assent, should alienate from him the Affections of many of his Subjects, is a Phantom still more imaginary than the former. To redeem Multitudes of People in *Scotland* from the Slavery they are kept under by these Lords of hereditary Jurisdictions; to render them free Subjects of *Great Britain*, instead of being the Property of their respective Lords, as these Lords themselves were pleased to call them at the Time of the Union, cannot surely be supposed to alienate

**B** the Affections of those who are thus redeemed; and with respect to their now Lords and Masters, if they have any Love for Mankind, or their Country, they will rejoice to see so many of their Fellow-Creatures set at Liberty; they will think themselves highly obliged to his Majesty, for adding so many good Subjects to their Country.

**C** If, on the other Hand, they are such as love Oppression, and such as would rather see their Country ruined, than find themselves deprived of the Power to oppress, such, indeed, may have a Resentment at this Bill's being passed into a Law; but the Affection of such Men his Majesty never courted, I am sure he never will; and the less any King does, the more he may despise their Resentment.

How the passing of this Bill can affect any of the noble or great Families in *England* is, Sir, what I cannot comprehend. Some of them may be possessed hereditarily of Offices, Privileges, or Jurisdictions; but then they are such as cannot enable them to oppress their Neighbours, nor can they ever be of dangerous Consequence to the publick Peace. If there were any such in *England*, they ought to be abolished; and therefore this Bill, instead of being a dangerous, would be an useful Precedent, because it would serve as a Precedent for establishing the Liberty of the Subject and the Peace of Society in *England* as well as *Scotland*; and if there be a Man in *England*, who would take it amiss to find himself divested of the Power to oppress his Neighbours, or disturb the publick Tranquillity, I will say the same Thing of him as I have said of such Men in *Scotland*, his Good-will ought never to be courted, his Resentment will, I hope, be always despised.

**G** Now, Sir, with regard to what has been said by way of Answer to the Arguments made use of in Favour of this Bill, I have shewn, that what is proposed by this Bill cannot in any Sense be looked on as a Breach of any of the Articles of the

## 6 Letter on the CLAIMS for the Heritable Jurisdictions. Jan.

the Union ; that it will relieve Multitudes of People in *Scotland* from many Inconveniences and Grievances they now labour under ; and that it cannot be taken amiss even by the Lords of hereditary Jurisdictions themselves, if they have any Regard for the Good of their Country ; to which I must add, that, I hope, Care will be taken to appoint such Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs in pursuance of this new Regulation, as will make the People of *Scotland* sensible of the Benefits intended them ; therefore this is not only a good Beginning towards rendering the Laws the same in both Parts of the Kingdom, but such a Beginning as will make the People of *Scotland* see, that the Prosecution of this Design will be for their Utility, and consequently no Incroachment upon any one Article of the Union. But suppose our Ministers should not take Care to have proper Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs appointed, could this be any Objection to passing the Bill ? We intend they should : This Intention is right, therefore ought to be agreed to ; and if they neglect, we may punish them for their Negligence.

As to what has been said, Sir, relating to the Balance of Power, no one ever supposed that the Military Power of the Government in *Scotland* is not now greater than it was before the Privy-Council was abolished ; but will any one say, the Civil Power of the Government in *Scotland* D is now as great as it was while they had a Privy-Council there ? The Power of that Court was superior to all hereditary Jurisdictions : They could call before them and punish even the Lord himself of the highest hereditary Jurisdiction, as well as any Man they pleased within his Jurisdiction. Have the Courts now subsisting in *Scotland* any such Power ? No, Sir ; on the contrary, the People within some of these Jurisdictions are in most Cases exempted from the Jurisdiction both of the Court of Session and Court of Justiciary. Again, whilst the Privy-Council subsisted in *Scotland*, it had a Power to call upon the *Posse Comitatus* of any neighbouring County or Counties, to see their Sentence or Process executed ; but no Civil Court in *Scotland* has now any such Power ; and if the Sentence or Process of the Court of Session or Court of Justiciary is to be executed against an heritable Sheriff in his own County, how can it be carried into Execution, if he be resolved to stand upon his Defence ? No Way, Sir, but by the Military Power, that is to say, by the Assistance of our regular Troops ; and I am, every Man ought to be sorry, as often as he hears of their being employed to assist the Civil Power, because it is a Step to-

A wards military Government. Therefore, to prevent its being necessary for us to make too many Steps of this Kind, let us abolish those Jurisdictions in *Scotland*, which, if they remain, must often bring us under that Necessity.

B Lastly, Sir, as to the Freedom and Happiness of the People in *Scotland*, it is impossible to suppose, that such of them as are subjected to hereditary Jurisdictions, can enjoy the same Freedom and Happiness with those that are not, as I have already fully shewn ; and I have likewise shewn, that their not having complained, is one of the strongest Proofs of their being under a very severe Restraint. It is this that makes it necessary for us to restore to the Crown, that is to say, to King and Parliament, the Jurisdiction that originally belonged to it by our Constitution ; and if the appointing of a Judge for Life, or establishing a perpetual Corporation, should appear to be an Incroachment upon the Liberty of the Subject, I should be as much for abolishing them, as I am now for abolishing the hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland* ; but this I think absolutely impossible, and therefore they cannot properly be brought into this Debate.

C In short, Sir, there are many unanswerable Arguments in Favour of this Bill : There is no Objection to it, but what upon due Consideration must, I think, appear to be imaginary ; and therefore I shall be for its passing into a Law.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]



To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

E SIR,

A S most People here are surprised at the Amount of the Sums claimed for the hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland*, and think it is not worth While to pay such a large Sum of Money for the Purchase, the following Remarks may be agreeable to your Readers, because they will shew, that the Sum Total may probably be reduced to less than a 5th, and perhaps less than a 6th of what is claimed.

G In the first Place, I must observe, that by an Act of Parliament passed in *Scotland* in the Reign of their James II. Anno 1455, it was enacted, That no Regalities should afterwards be granted without Consent of Parliament ; and by another Act passed in the Reign of James VIth of *Scotland*, and 1st of *England*, all Jurisdictions, not approved by King and Parliament, were declared void. Now, as all these Jurisdictions are, by the late Act, to be inquired into by the Court of Session in *Scotland*, and the

Title,

## 1748. CLAIMANTS on the Heritable Jurisdictions.

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Title of the Claimant, as well as the Value of the Jurisdiction claimed, to be determined by them; and as the King's Advocate in *Scotland* has already entered a Caveat against all or most of the Jurisdictions claimed, it is thought that many of the Claims will be declared void, as not having been legally granted, which will greatly lessen the Number of Claims.

Then as to the Value, I must observe, that the Value put upon these Jurisdictions by the Claimants seems to be a *Premium Affectionis*; for the heritable Sheriffship of one of the chief Counties in *Scotland* was, I am told, bought, within this last twenty or thirty Years, for about 2223*l.* and yet the noble Lord who bought it has, in his Claim now given in, valued it at 8000*l.* I must likewise observe, that in the Claims given in by the Duke of *Gordon*, which seem to be the most moderate, the Sheriffship of *Aberdeen*, one of the largest and richest Counties in *Scotland*, is valued

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but at 3000*l.* and that of *Inverness*, another large County, but at 2000*l.* and yet all the other heritable Sheriffships claimed are valued some at 10,000*l.* and the lowest at 2000*l.* I shall add but one Observation more, which is this, Wherever there is a Regality, or other Jurisdiction superior or equal to the Sheriff's, it must render the heritable Sheriffship of that County much less valuable. From all which, I think, we have Reason to conclude, that with respect even to such Claims as shall be allowed by the Lords of Session to be founded on good Titles, the true Value of most of them will not be found to be much above one Fourth of the Value claimed; and consequently the Sum to be paid by the Publick for these Jurisdictions may, perhaps, be reduced to less than a 6th Part of what is now claimed.

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*London, I am yours,*  
Jan. 6, 1747-8. *SCOTO-BRITANNUS.*

Here follows a LIST of the CLAIMANTS, in pursuance of the *Act for abolishing the Heritable Jurisdictions in Scotland*, with the Values demanded by each CLAIMANT, as given in to the Court of Session there.

N. B. Many of those who are heritable Sheriffs, are also Stewards, Justiciars, Lords of Regality, Bailies, Constables, &c. The same may be said of those under other Heads, some of whom have 2, 3, 4, or more Claims; but they are all summ'd up against their particular Names. Among these heritable Jurisdictions are also those of Coroner, Forester, &c.

### Heritable SHERIFFS, &c.

	L.	E. of Sutherland Sinclair of Ulster, and E. of Caithness	10800 9000	D. of Douglas Visc. Stormont	34000 2000
D. of Argyle	25000				
E. of Home	8000				
Douglas of Deanbrae	10000				
Murray, jun. of Philip- haugh	8000				
E. of March	5500				
D. of Hamilton	38000				
D. of Queensberry	14500				
Sir Andrew Agnew	7000				
D. of Montrose	15000				
E. of Bute	8000				
E. of Eglinton	12000				
E. of Hopeton	7000				
D. of Gordon	22300				
Campbell of Calder	4000				
Mac Leod of Catboll as Adjudger from the late E. of Cromartie;					
and G. Mackenzie, 2d Son to Cromartie	12000				
E. of Rothes	10000				
Charles Bruce, Esq;	2000				
Ld. and Ldy. Gray	2500				
		Heritable STEWARDS, &c.			
		Ja. Veitch Advocate, a Creditor Ad- judger from James Drummond of Perth	5000 8463		
		Heritable LORDS of Regality, &c.			
		E. of Loudon †	11000		
		D. of Athol ‡	17433 <i>1</i> <i>3</i>		
				Sir Arthur Forbes	4000
				Cor.	

\* Deputy Sheriff over his Barony of Cromartie. † Also Sheriff for Life of the Shire of Ayr.  
‡ Also Sheriff for Life of the Shire of Perth.

## 8 CLAIMANTS on the Heritable Jurisdictions. Jan.

	<i>L.</i>		<i>L.</i>		<i>L.</i>
Gordon of Fyvie	1000	wood	500	Carberry, Esq;	500
Mr. John Hamilton		Coriee of Keltonhill	100	Dickson of Kelbicho	1000
Advocate	3000	Duchess Dowager of		Douglas of Edrington	300
Magistrates of Edinburgh, Trustees for		Gordon	500	Hay of Mordington	150
Heriot's Hospital		Halliburton of New-		Robert Dunbar, &c.	
Smith of Methven	5000	mains and his Son		200 Adjuds. from Dun-	
Sir John Cunningham	1700	Hawthorn of Castle-		bar of Grangefield	500
	2000	wig		1500 Falconer of Monkton	300
<i>Heritable BAILES of</i>		Sir Tho. Hay		150 Gillon of Wallhouse	300
<i>Regality, &amp;c.</i>		E. of Kintore		1200 Goldie Writer to the	
E. of Caffillis	13100	Mac Lean of Lochbuie	500	500 Signet	314
E. of Breadalbane and		Mac Donald of Largie	500	500 Graham of Airth	316
Ld. Glenorchy	6000	Ja. Stewart, sen. and		Hunter Writer in E.-	
Sir Robert Menzies	1200	jun.		200 dinburgh	150
Sir John Anstruther	500	Wilson of Kelton		200 Col. Wil. Mac Donald	2000
Geo. Ochterlony, &c.	1000	Campbell of Glenlyon		200 Mac Millan Writer to	
D. of Roxburgh	4000	Abercrombie of Tillie-		the Signet	
Marq. of Tweedale	8000	body		500 Mary and Willielma	
E. of Selkirk	3500	Sir Ja. Campbell, &c.	3000	Maxwell	800
Lady Isabella Scot	5000	Campbell of Stonefield		2000 Riddle of Newhouse	700
Colvil of Ochiltree	1500	Campbell of Knockbuie		1000 Stewart of Northside	200
E. of Stair	3200	Capt. Duncan Campbell		500 Sir Archibald Stewart	200
E. of Galloway	5000	Campbell of Innelan		500 Youll of Darlieth	200
David Carmichael sen.		Campbell of Duntroon		500 Wauchop of Edmon-	
and jun.		Campbell of Jura		500 ston	1000
Major Ja. Dalrymple	500	Campbell of Dunstaff-		Lockhart of Carnwath	1000
Lord Forbes	1000	nage		500	
Ogilvy of Airly	5000	John Mac Leod, &c.		<i>Heritable CONSTA-</i>	
Dr. Robt. Drummond		Creditors of Camp-		<i>BLES, &amp;c.</i>	
Gordon of Ellon	1000	bell of Auchinbreck		2500 E. of Strathmore	2500
Antonia Barclay and	2000	Mac Neil of Taynish		500 Lord Rose	500
Henry Barclay her		Mac Neil of Colinsay		1200 Erskine of Dun	2000
Husband	1500	E. of Galloway			
Hay of Lawfield	1500	Fea of Clastron		500 <i>CLERKS for Life.</i>	
Kinloch of Gilmer-		Graham of Graham-		Tho. Biffet	500
toun, &c.	4000	shall		William Black	1200
Sir Ja. Sharp	100	Graham of Breckness		1500 Ja. and Hugo Camp-	
Watson of Snuchton	600	Honeyman of Græmsay		bell	1200
Marq. of Lothian	1000	Trail of Woodwick		2500 Gilbert Clark	300
Wm. Wallace Advo-	500	Sir Ja. Lockhart		1000 John Colquhoun	1200
cate		Riddel of Glenriddel		500 John Halkerston	500
Wright of Latton, and	300	<i>Persons having the</i>		Claud Hamilton	800
Smith of Balhary *	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>PRIVILEGE of Re-</i>		George Johnston	400
Baillie of Obriachan †		<i>gality.</i>		William Mac Ewan	300
Peter Hepburn, as		Birnie of Broomhill		Hugh Mac Donald	700
Adjudger from Sir		Binning of Wallyford		400 Alexander Monro	166 $\frac{1}{2}$
John Gordon, of		Campbell of Succoth		300 James Marshal	3
Invergordon	2000	Sir Duncan Campbell		600 Peter Ogilvie	1200
Lieut. General John		Chartres of Aimsfield		1500 John and James Smith	280
Campbell	1000	Sir Robt. Dickson, and		1000 James Stewart	300
Campbell of Blythes-		Wm. Stewart of			
				Total L. 583,090 16 3	

*Abstract of the Mechanical Practice of Physick, continued from the Appendix, 1747, p. 596.* CHAP. III.

73. THE Author having in the foregoing Chapter shewn the great Influence of the Air in preserving Health, and in the Production, and Cure of Dis-

eases, consider'd as operating with all its Properties upon the whole external Body, comes next to consider the mechanical Effect produced in the Blood, by the joint Action of the Air and Organs of Respiration, and how much Health, and Diseases, with their Cure, depend thereon. To this purpose he observes,

\* *Bailies for Life*, by Commission from John Ogilvy of Airly. † *Bailie for Life*, by Commission from the late Lord Lovat.

74. The human Body is a pneumatico-hydraulick Machine, all the Motions whereof are effected by three general Powers; the first is the moving Force of the muscular, nervous Solids; the second is the Air and Ether acting by its Pressure outwardly upon the whole Body, as also upon the Lungs, and within the Cavities of the Thorax, Abdomen, Stomach, Intestines, Pericardium, as also within the Pores and Interstices of the Fluids; the third is the animal Fluids, the Blood. Now the Solids (by which is meant not only the Heart, with the Arteries and Veins, but also all the Organs and Muscles serving to Respiration and voluntary Motion) together with the external and internal Air, are the two joint Powers serving to attenuate and give Motion to the Blood, which may be consider'd as a Resistance to be moved or overcome thereby. When therefore these three Powers have their respective Forces and Resistances well adjusted, all the vital Functions will be regularly executed; but when they are relatively disproportionate to each other, the same will be proportionally disordered; and as one of those principal moving Powers of the animal Machine, namely, the Air, is ever changing in its Qualities, the other two Powers, namely, the Solids and Fluids, will necessarily be subject at the same Time to the like Changes also, tending either to Health or Sickness.

75. In order to discover the true Use of Respiration, it will be necessary to observe the Progress of the animal Fluids, from their first Change in the Stomach, until they arrive at the right Auricle and Ventricle of the Heart, and consider the Alterations they suffer in circulating through the Vessels and Glands, and what further Change they require, before they are sent to the left Ventricle of the Heart, to be detach'd to the several Parts of the Body, to answer the Offices of Nutrition, Secretion, muscular Motion, Sanguification, &c. In the first Place, then, that complex Fluid the Blood, being thrown out of the left Ventricle of the Heart, is convey'd thro' the arterial System to all Parts of the Body, where it not only loses Part of its Motion, by moving thro' a System of diverging Vessels, but also many of its Parts, which it leaves behind, either for the Nutrition of the Body, or to be discharged by the expurgatory Glands. The Blood, as it returns thro' the System of Veins, all converging to the Heart, hath its Motion accelerated, but is withal gross, vapid and effete, having its Texture much broken and decompounded by circulating thro' the Glands, and wanting to have its Parts attenuated, and compounded anew,

*January, 1748.*

and also to be supply'd with fresh Matter for its own Nutrition, and that of the Body; for this End the Chyle, being first duly elaborated by the chylopoietick Organs and diluted with the Lympha, is propell'd up the thoracick Canal, and emptied into the subclavian Vein, where it mixes with the refluent venal Blood before it enters the right Auricle of the Heart; yet still this Supply of fresh Chyle added to the Blood would be of no Use, without a perfect Assimilation and Mixture of both together; to effect which the Auricles and Ventricles of the Heart, being large, hollow Muscles, A are no-wise sufficient; there was therefore a Necessity for having another appropriate Organ to answer this important Use, namely, the Lungs, which from their admirable Structure and Mechanism are in all Respects most perfectly fitted for this essential Office. For this End the Lungs are composed of an infinite Number of membranous Vesicles filled with Air, all communicating together, and with the *Affera Arteria*, upon the Surface of which Air-Vesicles (which is of greater Extent than the whole external Area of the Body) are spread the pulmonary Artery and Vein, each divided into innumerable Ramifications, filled with Blood, Chyle, Lympha, &c. The Lungs being a compressible, dilatable, vascular Machine, is sustained by the external Air pressing upon the whole internal Area of the Vesicles and Air-Vessels, and by the internal Air in the Cavity of the Thorax pressing upon its outer Surface, as between two antagonist Powers, so that in every Act of Inspiration, as the Cavity of the Thorax is dilated by the Muscles serving Respiration, and the Air therein rarefied, the external Air, being in that Case of superior Force, rushes in, and expands all the Vesicles, whereby the Blood-Vessels becoming divaricated, and their Capacities enlarged, make Way for the Blood to circulate freely therein; and again, in every Act of Expiration, as the Thorax becomes contracted, and the Air F therein condens'd, which by its superior Pressure will force the Air out of the Air-Vessels in the Lungs, and this, together with the Blood-Vessels, will be compress'd and contracted; and as the Air in the Vesicles, being absorb'd with the Vapours exhaling from the Blood, becomes hotter and lighter than the external Air, it must change Place therewith, as being denser and colder, which will succeed in its Room alternately; so that the Lungs being successively contracted and dilated by the Inspiration and Expiration of the Air into and out of the Vesicles, the Blood-Vessels spread on the Surface of the Air-Vessels receive every Time a new Motion, Im-

B

pulse

pulse and Stroke, whereby the Blood, Chyle, and Lympha become press'd, squeez'd, and as it were wiredrawn, having all their Particles attenuated, and intimately mixed, and assimilated, so as to constitute the Blood of a similar balsamick Texture, &c. which appears to be the first obvious, principal Use of Respiration, A or of the alternate Systole and Diastole of the Lungs, performed by the joint Action of the Air and respiring Muscles.

76. Respiration being of the most extensive Use in the animal Oeconomy, yet notwithstanding the many labour'd Theories to account for it, is still involved in great Obscurity. This being the Case, every one is at Liberty to offer his Thoughts B towards clearing up this important Point. Accordingly, the Author, besides the first principal Use ascribed to the Lungs in N° 75. assigns a second new Use thereto, which he thinks as evident, and equally, if not more necessary than the first, which he endeavours to establish from the following Considerations.

77. The animal Fluids are composed chiefly of elementary Water, saturated with Air, Ether, and the Particles of the solid Aliment, consisting of Earth, Oil, Spirit, Salt.

78. Water, whether in a continuous Body, or reduced into Vapours, &c. is a Menstruum in respect of Air, and reciprocally Air is a Menstruum in respect to D Water; there being always a Quantity of Air and Ether absorbed in Water, under all its Forms, and likewise in all the animal Fluids, under all the Changes they undergo in the several Stages of the Circulation.

79. The whole internal Area of the Stomach and Intestines, from the Mouth to the Anus, being Part of the external Surface of the Body, there is the same Necessity for having the Air and Ether constantly applied thereto, as to the other external Parts of the Body (N° 40, 41, 42, 43, 44.) without the continual Presence and Operation whereof within this principal Organ, it could not perform its natural Motions and Functions; for which End E the Air hath a free Egrefs and Ingress into this compound Gland, where, besides performing the same general Use as to the other external Parts of the Body, it answers many other important Purposes. First, it serves as an universal Menstruum to dissolve the Food, and propel it into the Orifices of the lacteal Vessels. Secondly, it serves as an antagonist Power to counterbalance the muscular contractile Force of the compound alimentary Tube, and to keep it duly distended and open throughout its whole Length, which otherwise

would become collapsed, and the Orifice<sup>6</sup> of the Lacteals, with the Descent of the Faeces, totally obstructed, by the Compression of the external Air and abdominal Muscles. Thirdly, the Air and Ether circulate constantly by the Mouth and Anus, through the Stomach and Intestines, Part whereof being intimately absorbed in the Chyle, are conveyed therewith through the Lacteals, and mixed together with the Blood, first in the subclavian Vein and right Ventricle of the Heart, and afterwards more perfectly in the Lungs, so that all the animal Fluids are constantly saturated with Air and Ether, both being essentially necessary to their Composition, and to maintain a proper Degree of Oscillation, Fluidity, Heat, &c. in the Solids and Fluids, and serve in different Circumstances, both as a Cement to unite their Parts together, and as a Ferment to dissolve their Texture, &c.

80. The longer the Fluids circulate, they become more heated and attenuated, whereby their Particles being set at greater Distances, have their mutual Attraction diminished, whereupon the Air absorbed in the aqueous Part being at more Liberty, by evolving its Spring, must cause too great a Rarefaction in the Blood, in which Case, this very Air, that before was so absolutely necessary for dissolving the Aliment, and rendering it commiscible with the Blood, and maintaining it in a proper Degree of Heat, Fluxility, &c. by having its Elasticity thus unduly increased, by the Attrition and frequent long Circulation, becomes at last prejudicial, and the Blood now replete with such a Quantity of rarefied Air, distending the whole vascular glandular System, must produce a greater Resistance therein, than what the Elasticity and moving Force of the Solids are able to overcome, and put an entire Stop to the Circulation, if this rarefied Air and windy Flatus is not discharged in proper Quantities out of the Blood. It therefore necessarily follows, that the animal Machine must be, and actually is, furnished with some proper Gland for secreting and discharging this rarefied Air and aqueous Vapour out of the Fluids, to prevent its being too much accumulated therein, for the same Reason as the other Principles, namely, the Salts, Oils, &c. are separated and discharged, after they have performed their Office, and are of no further Use in the Oeconomy. This being assumed as an undoubted Truth, the next Point is to determine which is the most natural, simple, obvious Emunctory, and what Mechanism is most proper to constitute a Gland for separating the windy Halitus and rarefied Air and Ether in due Quantity out of the Fluids, as it becomes necessary.

81. The Air absorbed in the animal Fluids can never be separated therefrom purely and by itself alone, under the Form of elementary Air; for in such Case, it must be first collected into a Body, so as to form Air-Bubbles within the Vessels, which Case can never happen in a natural State, without the most fatal Effects and immediate Death. This Air therefore must always be secreted and discharged out of the Blood, not purely *per se*, but enveloped with an aqueous Vapour, as its proper Menstruum and Vehicle, under Favour and Cover whereof, it makes its Escape through the Membranes of the Lungs: For it is to be observed, that Air dissolved in an aqueous Menstruum, will pass therewith through the animal Membranes (especially if they have an undulatory peristaltick Motion of Systole and Diastole, as the Lungs and Intestines, &c.) which pure Air of itself could not possibly do. And thus we find the like Necessity of an aqueous Medium for separating and discharging the Salts out of the Blood, which Salts could never be secreted purely and simply by themselves, by any animal Mechanism, or glandular Structure and Colature whatever, without being first well diluted and sheathed in an aqueous Menstruum, to keep them from obstructing, lacerating, and vellicating the Kidneys.

82. Besides the first Use assigned the Lungs (Nº. 75.) the Author is of Opinion they perform another equally important Office, with which they have not hitherto been charged, namely, that the Lungs are a perfect Gland fitted by a most admirable Organization and Mechanism for secreting and discharging the superfluous Air, Ether, and Water out of the Blood, to prevent the fatal Effects that must ensue from their becoming too much accumulated and rarefied, as they necessarily must from the continued Circulation, and from the fresh Supplies of Air, Ether, and Water constantly flowing in from the Intestines along with the Chyle, and adding to the Blood; which, upon having this redundant rarefied Air, Ether, and Water extracted thereout by the Lungs, will be refrigerated and condensed, and requiring less Room, will subside, and give the Vessels Liberty to contract, whereby their Elasticity being increased, and vibrating quicker and stronger, will promote the Circulation and Secretions, &c.

[To be continued.]

*Some Considerations on the Present State of the British TOBACCO Trade, more especially with Regard to the Export Part.*

IN whatever Light we take a View of the British Tobacco Plantations, they merit a large Share in the Favour of the

Legislature; and they have been treated accordingly, whenever they have been obliged to have Recourse to Parliament.

The general Growth of Tobacco for several Years past, is computed to be 62,000 Hbds. per Ann. each Hhd. weighing about 900 lb. Nett, one with another.

A The Consumption of Tobacco in *Great Britain*, is supposed rather to lessen than increase; especially if we do not take into our Calculation the Quantity of Tobacco used in Snuff, which is said to have increased considerably.

B The Quantity of Tobacco computed to be exported to Foreign Parts is stated to be 50,000 Hbds. *communibus Annis*, which pays no Revenue to the Crown as Tobacco, but with Regard to the Balance of Trade with Foreign Nations, it may be truly stated at upwards of 400,000 l. per Annum, besides the Employment of above 25,000 Ton of British Shipping: Of which 400,000 l. per Annum, after paying the necessary Charge of Freight, Insurance, and bringing to Market, there does not remain to the Maker scarce 100,000 l. per Ann. The other 300,000 l. may not be called a Duty, but it is a Tax upon the Maker of 300 l. per Cent. which the Planter in Europe has not to struggle with; and during the War, it is so great a Load on the British Tobacco, as may be doubted whether it can be supported, without additional Favours from the Legislature.

C An additional Duty of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per lb. laid on the Exportation will take away near 50,000 l. per Ann. from the Maker, who then would have only 50,000 l. per Ann. for their Support; and this is to them a Duty of Cent. per Cent. and whatever Goss Gentlemen may please to put on such a Duty, this is the true Fact.

D Compare this with any other Branches of the British Trade, and see (the Woollen Manufacture excepted) what other Branch is so extensively beneficial to *Great Britain*, as the Export Tobacco Trade is with regard to the Quantity of British Shipping, a Nursery for Sailors, the Bulwark of the Nation, and the Addition to the National Stock every Year, besides the Consumption of British Manufactures.

E Tho' the British Plantation Tobacco exported pays no Duty, yet what is consumed in *Great Britain* is charged with 4  $\frac{1}{4}$  d. per lb. and brings in to the Revenue in England 150,000 l. per Annum.

F It possibly may be suggested, that there are great Frauds in the Tobacco Duties, and that the Revenue amounts to much less than it ought; it may be so, but well known to be, - by re-landing after Exportation, which Warehousing will not prevent,

B 2

any more than it has done by the strictest Regulations in regard to Tea, &c.

To supply the Necessity of Government, however it may be thought necessary to burthen ourselves with Taxes, yet it must appear obvious to all impartial Persons (especially where there are so many Competitors in Trade) not to encourage Foreigners to vye with us (as it will grow in every Climate) especially in so considerable a Branch as Tobacco; and the laying a Duty on Export Tobacco, will most certainly do it.

After being drove to the nearest Brink of Ruin, as the Tobacco Trade was in Queen Anne's War, that Administration, notwithstanding all its Difficulties, found it necessary to relieve and encourage this Trade, meaning the Export of Tobacco, by repaying the whole Duty.

The Growth of British Plantation Tobacco is	Hds.
— — —	62,000
Of which is Exported	— — —
	50,000

Remains for Home Consumption      12,000

The whole Duty on Exportation is drawn back.

The Home Consumption is charged with  $\frac{4}{5} d$  per lb. Duty, and brings in 150,000*l.* per Ann.

Tobacco Exported is	<i>l. pr. An.</i>
computed to produce	— 400,000
in the Whole	— — —
The necessary Charges	300,000
of Freight, Insurance,	—
&c. is	— — —

Leaves for the Maker	100,000
A Duty of $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb. amounts to	50,000
	— — —

There remains for the Maker      50,000

Which is but 2*l.* for a Hbd. for the Planter, notwithstanding it raises 8*l.* per Hbd. towards the National Stock.

A remarkable Story of Lewis XIV. applicable to the Subject of sending Corn to France at this Juncture. (See APPENDIX to last Year, p. 604, 605.)

**T**HREE was one Year of the late War with France, a very terrible Scarcity of Corn throughout that whole Kingdom; such a Scarcity, that had it not been for the Merchants, who, we might say, rummaged the World for Corn, many Thousands of People must have perished more than did; for many died of mere Want.

It happened that, there having been 3 terrible Blows given to the French King the Year before, and his Armies having been routed on several great Occasions, as at the Relief of Barcelona, the Battle of Turin, and the Battle of Ramellies in Flan-

ders, all in one Campaign, he found himself greatly embarrassed with the Difficulty of recruiting his Armies, and it was the Opinion of most of the Confederates, that the Fate of France was come, that the Fall of the French Empire was at Hand; for that his Armies were ruined, his Country threatened on all Hands, and his People starving, and ready to cut one another's Throats for Bread, so that it seemed impossible for him to restore his Troops.

In this Distress the General Officers were almost afraid to speak to the King; the old Monarch, unacquainted with Misfortunes, was so wayward, so fretful, and so full of Recklessness, that none cared to meddle with it, and yet they saw all was going to Wreck,

In the mean Time, the King published several Orders, and employed People, and issued out Money every Way for the amassing Corn from all Quarters, even from the outmost Ports in the Levant, to

Egypt, to Syria, to Cyprus, to all the Isles of the Arches, to the Gulph of Pulo, to Salonicci, and even to Constantinople itself, and great Quantities of Corn \* were procured, which the King gave express Orders should be brought into the publick Magazines for Supply of his Troops; but took not the least Notice, nor spoke one Word about raising Men to recruit his Regiments, and replace the many whole Brigades that had been cut off in the unhappy Campaign that was past; nor did he order his Financers, or Paymasters, to issue out any Money for the Supply of that important Article, as he was always wont to do.

At last, some of the Marshals of France, who presumed upon their great Interest in his Favour, and were greatly concerned at the dangerous Delay, as they looked on it to be, resolved to move it to him: His Majesty foresaw the Errand they came about, but began with them pleasantly upon other Busines, entertaining them so warmly with other Discourse, that he gave them no Opportunity to speak a Word about the main Thing they came for, viz. raising Recruits and augmenting his Troops, his Discourse still running another Way.

Particularly he enquired of them separately, how the People fared in their Provinces, and in those he knew were particularly under their Government, with respect to the Want of Corn; and all agreed that the Misery was inexpressible, and that many of the poor People perished for Want. But, says the King, how do my Troops fare? Are the Orders I gave for supplying my poor Soldiers put in Execution? Yes, Sir, says one of the Marshals, and I think it was M. Villeroy, such of your Majesty's Armies, as are listed, are taken Care of. I understand

\* 'Tis said, that these Parts are now destitute of this Commodity.

## 1748. French King's LETTER about the Dutch Placarts. 13

stand you, says the King, I have given no Orders for Recruits, nor do I intend it till next Spring; and with that spoke again of the Corn, Are my Magazines kept full? says the King. They answered, Yes, the Magazines were well supplied, and were all kept full.

The Officers were surprised at what his Majesty had said about Recruits; but such was the fiery Disposition of the august Tyrant, that no body cared to make the least Reply to it; but with a profound Submission went away, as acquiescing with the King's Measures, tho' they thought them the most ridiculous in the World, and thought the King little better than stupid or lunatick.

At their going away, the King repeated his Orders to them, to take effectual Care that his Troops might be supplied with Corn out of the publick Magazines, in all the Provinces where they were respectively quartered, and told them he would have it published, that this was his Order, That so, says the King, my good Soldiers may know, that if they suffer any Want, it is not my Fault, but the Fault of the Marshalls of France.

Accordingly, publick Notice was given in Print, for the Encouragement of the Troops, that the King had given express Orders that the Soldiers should be supplied with Corn out of the publick Magazines; and the Regiments whose Quarters were remote from the Magazines, were forthwith removed, so as to be near those Magazines for their Supply.

This was no sooner done, and that it was every where known that the Soldiers had Plenty of Bread, but the Marshalls complimented the Wisdom of the King, which they did not understand before; for the poor starving Peasants run every where to the Army, and listed so fast, that tho' the Army wanted near 80,000 Men, the Troops were filled up without any Expence, and 20 new Regiments were raised by Way of Augmentation; and all this with a surprising Expedition.

*The French King's Letter to the Duke de Penthièvre, his High Admiral, wherein he takes Notice of the Placarts lately published by the States General of the United Provinces, (see our Mag. for Dec. last, p. 583.) concludes as follows:*

**T**HO' I might look upon such extream Resolutions as a Declaration of War, and that they entitle me to repel Force with Force, and to forbid the Subjects of the States General all Manner of Commerce in my Kingdom; yet, my Intention not being to shut the Door against a Reconciliation, which I still sincerely desire, nor to make a Nation, which I have always

A had an Affection for, answerable for Proceedings, which, being so opposite to its Interest, cannot but be the Effects of my Enemies Intrigues, and of their private Engagements with the Chief Rulers of the Republick, I will continue to grant my Protection to all the Subjects of the United Provinces that shall destine their Ships to come and trade in the Ports of my Kingdom: For which Purpose I will cause Passports to be delivered gratis, as well to those who shall bring from Holland, or elsewhere, Goods and Merchandise, the Importation of which is allowed, as to those who, being in my Ports, may freight Commodities whose Exportation is not prohibited.

B But on the other Hand, it would not be just that my Subjects should remain exposed to the Hostilities ordered at Sea by the States General, without being able to make themselves Amends for the Damage they might thereby sustain; neither can I keep my Ships purely on the Defensive, nor oblige those which my Subjects fit out against my Enemies, to remain so in Sight of Dutch Ships authorized to attack and take them: Wherefore, I find myself under a Necessity to make use of the Right which the Conduct of the States General gives me; and I write you this Letter, to acquaint you, that my Intention is, That the Vessels armed for a Cruize by my Subjects against my Enemies may also attack the Dutch Men of War and Privateers: That such of the said Men of War and Privateers, as may be taken by French Cruisers, be declared good Prizes: That to this End you deliver Commissions to the said French Privateers, and explain to them, that, exclusive of the said Prizes which shall be adjudged to them, I will give them special Rewards, in Proportion to the Force of the Dutch Men of War and Privateers they take, and according to the Nature of the Circumstances of the Combat; and that all Dutch Vessels, which my Ships, or those of my Subjects, may take by your Commissions, be declared good Prizes: Willing, as to the rest, that all Dutch Ships, sailing with my Passports, be not molested on their Voyages; but, on the contrary, that all Manner of Assistance and Protection be given them, upon Pain of Reparation, Damages and Interest, to be paid by those who do them any Injury, directly or indirectly.

E Signed, LOUIS.

**E X T R A C T S** from a Pamphlet, entitled, The State of the Nation for the Year 1747, and respecting 1748.

I N the Introduction, the Author gives us a State of the Difference between the Sums raised the first four Years of Queen

Queen Anne's War with France and Spain, and those raised the four Years of the present War with the same; with a Remark, as follows, viz.

1744	6,203,562	— 1702	3,000,000
1745	6,462,901	— 1703	3,694,126
1746	7,063,251	— 1704	3,828,886
1747	9,425,253	— 1705	4,620,486

29,144,957      15,193,503

Difference. — 13,961,459

" This is, upon an Average, 3,490,364 a Year, and the Charge of Queen Anne's War, on the same Average, but 3,798,377; so that the Difference between the Surplus in this War, and the whole Expence of Queen Anne's, is but 308,013. The Allowance for the Navy was the same then as now, and the contracted Debts thereupon somewhat allied. If we pay more Subsidies, or employ more Troops, then ought the End to be better answered, and we appear in the Field nearer on an Equality with the Enemy; but if that be not the Case, wherein consists the vast Difference of Expence aggregating Annually, and forcing ourselves into a bad Peace, and, from the Day of its being concluded, establishing us in Debt and Beggary?"

As the Author published last Year a Piece of the same Kind, he begins his State for this Year, as follows: " I have a double Pleasure in entering upon the State of the Nation now, as it appears by the Recapitulation premised, that I was right in every Conjecture, and in that I have a most pleasing Prospect before me of seeing the Honour of my Country recovering, and our happy Constitution established on a durable Basis.

The Way to give Health and Vigour to the State, is the same, as to cure malignant Disorders in the human Body, that is to say, by Sudorificks and Perspiration: The Illness thus driven off, sound Health returns, and the Patient flourishes again in full Bloom. In this Manner I propose to treat the Body Politick annually, until all its gross Humours evaporate.

The Reader will readily perceive that I am here talking in Metaphor, and that I mean by the Nation those who take upon themselves to govern it, independent of the Legal Establishment, in Consequence of a Kind of Self Creation, which at once gave them Being, and constituted them a M—y. These are the Men, from whom I propose to sweat off all Errors and Malignancy, and by restoring them to a right State of Judgment give them Honour, and the Nation a well considered Peace."

After this he begins with examining the State of our Navy, and the Conduct of it for some Time past. He shews, that by the Disposition and Conduct of our Navy in the Mediterranean we have neither pre-

vented Genoa from being supplied, nor ruined the French Levant Trade, tho' both might have been done effectually: That in the East-Indies we allowed the French to destroy our chief Settlement, tho' we had sufficient Notice of their Design; and that the Whole would have been destroyed, if it had not been for a providential Form: That in the West-Indies we have neither had nor attempted Success; but on the contrary might have been ruined there ourselves, if M. d'Anville's Squadron had not met with a Storm: And that we have made no proper or vigorous Attempt either upon the Coasts of France or Spain, tho' their whole Coasts lay open to us, and the inland Country was very little guarded.

B He concludes this Subject as follows: " No Man can be insensible that we are now in a Situation capable of effecting the Ruin of the French Sugar Trade, as in part is done by their Fishery already. Nor can any reasoning Man avoid seeing that the French are pushing farther on the Commercial Principle, and must inevitably carry their Point if they are able to conquer Holland, if they succeed in that before we have ruined their general Trade. On their being possessed of Holland, the whole System of Affairs will take quite a new Turn; either the Lovers of Liberty will drown their Country and retire hither; or, if the French Party be more prevalent, the French will come into Possession of that rich Maritime Country, and therewith acquire an Addition to their Sugar Trade by having Surinam, and, it's highly probable, the whole East-Indies.

C If the first be the Case, and the Dutch do drown and leave their Country, the Conquest will avail the French little, as the main Wealth and People must be naturally transferred hither, and probably strengthen these Islands more against France, than if the Dutch continued in their present State, as it would bring the Herring Fishery to Scotland, and the East-India Trade to London, and with these a Store of Wealth, not to be counterpoised by any Acquisitions the French are capable of making on the Continent. .

E On the contrary, as seems most probable, if the French should subdue Holland, and the People generally consent to live under a French Government on such fair seeming Terms as may be prescribed them, and we have not previously ruined their Naval Power, we shall with the Loss of our Naval Frontier be reduced to the simple Dilemma of fairly fighting it out under infinite Disadvantages, or following the Example of our wise Allies, tamely submit to be the Slaves of French Insolence.

F G I am verily persuaded, that something

of this Nature is nearly approaching, whether we continue the War, or agree to a shameful Peace; but with this Difference: That if the War is carried on by Sea with Skill and Spirit for two Summers, and *Holland* can be so long defended, we may in that Time put ourselves into a Condition to defy the warmest Efforts of *French* Power; but if we make a Peace, and the *French* thereby recover again their Commerce and Naval Strength, one single Summer's Campaign by Land and Sea may ruin the Work of Ages, and render the Power of *France* wholly irresistible. In this I see not any rational Alternative, nor can conceive on what Terms it's possible to make Peace, but such as must be attended with inevitable Ruin.

Our Navy now is just coming into that State and Order which adapts it to the Pursuit of a vigorous War; we have now Admirals, Captains, and Seamen, that have learned to fight: The Sea open to us, and all the Power in our own Hands: We have seen what a despicable Figure we made at first setting out, and all our Politrons even not yet hanged out of the Way, or discharged. A few Years will disperse the brave Fellows that now subsist, and we shall return again to our primitive Meanness, while the *French* will be planning out our Ruin, taking every Advantage of our Indolence and Corruption, and will lead us on with a malicious Smile the smooth Road to Destruction. In a Word, it may be said in general, as to our Naval Affairs, if Men in Power will but in Earnest punish those Wretches, who in the *West-Indies* and nearer home have made their Country a mere stalking Horse, and that hold Courage and Honour in Contempt, it is not in the least to be feared but we may in one Summer's warm Attention to a Naval War, amply repay ourselves the Expences of the War, as thirty or forty Millions may be soon returned to the Nation in the Fishery and Sugar Trade; since it will be very hard if those Trades, which effectually support the *French* in their Wars, will not in a few Years as effectually clear our Debts, &c."

The Author then proceeds to examine the State of our Army, and the Nature of our Alliances. Upon this he shews, that we ought not to have allowed the Queen of *Hungary* to be deficient in her Quota of Troops in the *Low Countries* on any Pretext whatever; because, if the King of *Sardinia* wanted more Troops for his Defence in *Italy*, and the Queen of *Hungary* could not supply him, without diminishing her Quota in *Flanders*, we ought to have supplied him with more Money, that he might have furnished himself with *Swiss* Troops. And after having shewn the fa-

tal Consequences of a contrary Conduct, he goes on thus: "As on the one Side we see our Army idly sacrificed to political and venal Views, so on the other, we see abroad our Military Governors making a Property of the Nation, and raising vast Estates out of the Blood and Vitals of the People. It would be therefore very proper for the Publick to know what Troops we have at *Annapolis Royal*, how they are cloathed, and how paid; that Government, which is the Barrier of our Northern Colonies, and where the Inhabitants are generally our Enemies; with what Stores that Garrison is provided, and whether not capable of being taken by 500 Men.

The next is, says he, that important Fortress *Gibraltar*, where arbitrary Power, Venality, and Misrule, in many Respects, outvies *Annapolis Royal*. The Bay of *Gibraltar* is full of Fish, and the adjacent Coast of *Barbary* extremely well stored with all Kinds of Provisions; yet, at *Gibraltar*, even an Officer can hardly afford to purchase himself a fresh Dinner, all Provisions being so excessive dear. The Governor is Landlord of all the Houses, Butcher, Poulterer, Fishmonger, Oilman, Wine-Merchant, &c. A Vessel can go to *Tetuan*, or *Tangier*, and return to *Gibraltar* freighted with Bullocks, Sheep and Fowl, in 48 Hours in moderate Weather, let the Wind blow which Way it will. I have forgot the Price of Beef, but Mutton is above five Farthings a Pound on an Average, and Fowls at about two Pence half-penny. A Vessel makes a fine Freight of these at Fifty per Cent. Profit, but 500 per Cent. does not buy them, after being landed at *Gibraltar*. Fish any body might catch enough in an Hour to serve three or four Families, but that is not permitted; so that I need not say any Thing of Wines, Oils, Beer, Potatoes, Salt, Fish, Butter, &c. &c. all is there of a Piece, and in short there is not a Way in Nature, that the meanest Mechanick would employ to get Money, that is not used here by the Commanding Officer: So that the Garrison is not indeed starved, but fleeced, and all the Money remitted thither centers in the Purses of a very few, if not in one only."

The Author next considers our Money Affairs, and begins with shewing that our Debt, which was at the Beginning of this Session about 71 Millions, would have been one Fourth less, if our Taxes had been laid on the Consumer. Then he shews us some of the Methods by which Money is raised, and the publick Credit played Tricks with, in these Words: "The C-r of the E-r signifies to his Agents, that so many Millions must be borrowed for the Service of the Year. They upon this form a Plan, valuing the Funds considerably under the then

then nominal Price, after which they sound their Patron, and from thence form a Judgment what Interest he expects to give. They then set their Engines to work both here and in Holland, and sell Quantities of Stock for Time in the latter Place, so as to secure to themselves a certain Profit. They engage, besides, as many of their Friends as they can, Abroad and at Home, to give them their Names for certain Sums to be afterwards subscribed in a List, which they assure them they shall have. By this Means, when their Patron is near ripe for concluding a Bargain, they being all along privy to the Progress he makes, and consequently Judges if the Plan is likely to succeed or not, the Alternative being now in their Power; in Case the Plan is not likely to succeed, their Friends have the Full of what they gave in their Names for, but otherwise they are reduced to  $\frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{4}$ , or perhaps to nothing at all. This Practice, now so generally well known on the Exchange, has been pursued more or less by these Court-Operators for some Years past. But as this is carried on to the great Prejudice of the Run of Subscribers both at Home and Abroad on the one hand, so on the other it is conducted to the great Emolument of the Operators themselves, some secret Friends, and the T-y Vultures, who reap therefrom a fine annual Harvest: As what is struck off from the beneficial Subscriptions is divided among them, which they immediately dispose of in Exchange-Alley, and then divide the Booty. Thus the S-e, the Dutch, and their own Countrymen, are regularly plundered, to maintain the Extravagance and Luxury of a few, and is among those high Instances of good Management, whereby a War is to be supported, and the Nation preserved from Ruin. Publick Credit is the Basis whereon is built the Welfare of the State; when that is played Tricks with, the whole Superstructure totters, and therefore as that is managed, a M-y is to be judged of or depended upon; which how far it has been the Case here, the following Instance may fairly elucidate.

In the Time of the Rebellion, when no one will dispute the Danger publick Credit was in, nor the Necessity of supporting it, a Subscription was opened on the Land-Tax at a publick Tavern in the City, when these great Men subscribed pretty largely, in order to make a Figure, and to ingratiate themselves with the M--r, which they took Care at the same Time to dispose of in Holland at a considerable Discount. Hence the Publick may see what Kind of Men they are who affect to support their Credit, when on the one Side they aim to appear the Friends of the Na-

tion, while on the other they were thus undervaluing the best Security we have to give. For I think I need not intimate, that a more likely Method to have ruined our Credit could not have been contrived, as every intelligent Man must readily perceive. Thus we see, at the most critical Conjuncture, what Kind of Friends these M-- Agents are to the Publick; how much less then are we to expect any Thing from them that's good?"

Then after a few Paragraphs about Smugglers, and about Uniformity of Conduct, he examines the Reasons for the Dissolution of the last Parliament, and gives us an Anecdote in these Words:

B "The uncommon Circumstances mentioned above, which the Dutch dreaded the Effect of at this critical Conjuncture, and our M--y more, was the starting up of an antiquated Right in the Dutchy of Cornwall. I need not tell my Readers what a Number of Members that County affords, nor consequently what Weight their being all of a Side must have given to the Anti-Ministerial Party."

C There was at this Time produced to Light some old Records of the Dutchy, which seemed to give a Right to the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, of convening any where, within the Limits of the Dutchy, a Parliament of Tinners, to be continued together so long as their Principal, or his Deputy, by his Directions, should think convenient. As most

D of the Heads of Boroughs, and Men of the best Interest in the County, hold of the Dutchy, they are therefore obliged, it seems, to attend this Convention, or forfeit their Estates; and as they could have been thereby obliged to vote as directed, all the Members must have been necessarily chose,

E that were Anti-Ministerial Adherents. This, to be sure, at so delicate a Crisis, alarmed the M--y, and put them on using their best Efforts to obviate so important an Opposition, as such a Balance against them must have created. It happened very luckily for them, that these Records were not in the Hands or Power of any of the Dutchy Officers; they were in the Hands

F of an eminent Lawyer, unbiased to either Party, and to whom both made a very arduous Application. While this was in Agitation, and both Sides in Doubt which should succeed, both the Dutch and British M--y were at their Wits End for fear of the Event. They weighed every Circumstance, canvassed every Measure, and puzzled and perplexed themselves to no Purpose; Reflection worked on Reflection, Thought on Thought; they looked on one another like Men bewildered in a Storm, expecting every Moment the finishing Gust, that must give them their Quietus; when suddenly

suddenly a Glare of Light appeared from a Quarter they least expected, the Halcyon Day returned, and brightened all their Cares into Joy and Transport. They had luckily intimated to the King the necessity of learning the Sentiments of the only Man they feared would necessarily succeed on a Change now seemingly approaching; they waited some Time with Terrors enough, when at length they were told, with a gracious Smile, that their Safety purely depended on the Dissolution of the Parliament."

After this, he gives some Anecdotes relating to the Election of the Members for the City of London, and then returning again to the Subject of Uniformity and Steadiness of Conduct, he gives us the following Quotation from the Speech of Mr. Pavillon, made early in the Reign of Lewis XIV. upon his being admitted a Member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, as follows:

" Gentlemen,

What Difference is there betwixt what our Fathers have seen, and what we see at this Day? Our Fathers have seen France begin Alliances in all the Courts of Europe, to oppose only the single Forces of Spain; and we see France scarce reckoning that ancient Enemy among the Powers which Jealousy arms against her. They beheld the flaming Valour of the French passing impetuously their Frontiers, in order to make uncertain Conquests upon foreign Countries; we behold the same Valour, but better conducted, never drawing a Sword, but at the same Time uniting inseparably to the Crown whole Provinces. They betrayed Councils, and squandered Treasures, rendering our Designs abortive; we see Order and Secrecy render our Projects prosperous and successful. Lastly, they saw the Shame of Treaties tarnish the Glory of their Arms; and we see our Victories ever crowned with the Glory of our Treaties. We all know to whom we are indebted for this wonderful Change; but let not the glorious Condition, in which he has placed us, render us ungrateful; we should again prove the same unhappy People, had we again the same Governors; and, on the other Hand, any Nation would have become what we are, if it were so happy to have a Prince like ours. When Fortune from Time to Time has deprived us of great Men, has she interrupted the Course of our Victories? Has she retarded our Enterprizes? Or rather, has she not proved, by this Means, that the Destiny of France depends upon the Head that governs her?"

Upon this he observes, " That the French Point in View is the Glory of January, 1748.

A France, illustrated and dignified by the Honour of the King; the Manner hereto, the Acquisition of Empire; the Route pursued, is by the Way of the Netherlands and Holland; the final Mark, Great Britain, and universal Commerce." This Point he shews how they have steadily pursued, that all the Success they have hitherto had, has been owing to the unsteady Measures of Britain and Holland, and that their Scheme has been interrupted as often as we pursued vigorous Measures; upon which he makes this Observation:

B "Our ministerial Conduct, in this Interval, (ever since the Restoration) was so far from being uniform, as to foreign Affairs, that it was nothing but one continued Change and Perplexity. The Court of France smiled, and went on in the old Road, on one Side feeding the Dutch Rulers with Money, and terrifying the British Ministry on the other; which last Point was carried so far, that I have known the then Minister turn pale at the Name of France, which Fear he so far insinuated into all about him, that you may see it to this Day imprinted on the Muscles of his natural Successors. And when we know this, the Wonder ceases, why, when all the Nation cry out to continue the War, yet are they so fond of a Peace; nay, it has become so epidemick a Distemper, that even those great Orators, who formerly railed and bawled against such Fear, no sooner joined the present Majority, but instantly they began to tell dismal Tales of the magnifick Power of France, and deplorable State of Great Britain."

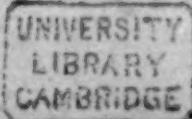
C Lastly, the Author enters into an Examination of our Condition as it stands at present, which he does in these Words: "We are now going to enter on a fresh Campaign, in a Country where the Run of the Powerful are the Friends of France; where, under a Notion of having the Aid of their Arms, we may expect to be betrayed; where Burghers Wives, Daughters, and Infants in the Cradle, are Officers, and depute their Book-keepers or Footmen to act for them; where our own Soldiers are disengaged, by being overpowered by Numbers; and when our Trade is so treated at home, that we must soon lose its Support. This every Man must confess is but a melancholy Prospect."

D Our Hopes, in the mean Time, are centered in the Prince of Orange's getting the better of the French Party, and effectually rooting them out of the Army and Government; on the Russian Forces coming timely into our Aid; on our Naval Affairs being pursued with Spirit; and on our bringing such an Army into the Field, as may be able to face the French."

And after some Remarks on the Nature

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of



of universal Monarchy, he concludes thus : " We have a much shorter Road to Empire, if we chuse to pursue it, since it matters little who governs within Land, so we preserve the Sea-Coasts and Commerce, which no Power by Land can divest us of, or make useful to themselves, if they are once effectually cut off from trading on their own Bottoms ; but Dominion by Sea must follow that on the Land, if not timely prevented. This is the Point now singly to be attended to. The View of the French Court, in the Conquest of Holland, is, by the Aid of that brave Maritime People, to be Masters of the universal Commerce. They are prepared for it by the fine Course of Trade already in their Hands, which this Acquisition may singly complete. By a Parity of Reasoning, our Attention ought to be turned at once to the Preservation of Holland, and Ruin of the French Commerce. It signifies nothing to correct domestick Errors, and quarrel with one another about Power, when the Business before us is, Whether we shall be a People. Our Patriots have fatally wrangled themselves into Places, and us into Inattention to the great End of our Preservation. We have been afraid of the French, until they have acquired Power to make them feared ; yet is our Situation changed for the better, and what an uncommon Puffillanimity prevented us doing, when we might have effected it with Fa-

cility, a virtuous Resolution and Steadiness in the main Body of the People, has opened to us a fair Track to Glory, when the Difficulty appears to us almost insurmountable ; as it is now seen that Holland may be easily preserved, and that the whole Circle of the French Trade is absolutely at our Devotion. If those employed by the Publick will not own their former Errors, a conscious Shame will surely stimulate them on to endeavour Amendment, by putting our Navy into the best Condition imaginable for Action, and by giving all possible Encouragement to Privateers, which, with what the Dutch may contribute thereto, I hope will finish the War happily this succeeding Summer, and make the French Commerce pay all our Debts. As this, and this only, executed with Vivacity and Address, can, in all human Probability, save us ; so I hope I shall be excused for treating the same Subject in so many different Shapes, as it is a Point that cannot be too deeply inculcated. Various Manners of Reasoning hit different Conceptions, and it is our Business here to satisfy all, of the Rectitude of vigorous Measures ; of the Necessity of saving Holland ; the making of the French Commerce pay all our Debts ; and of the commanding such a sure, solid, and lasting Peace, as may never, for the future, be in the Power of France to evade or prejudice."

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LIST of SHIPS taken on both Sides. Continued from our MAGAZINE  
for 1747, p. 352.

SHIPS taken by the ENGLISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

N. B. Those already inserted in the Occurrences of last Year, which may be found by turning to the Article of French Ships in the INDEX, are not here repeated.

**T**HE Indraught, Hobbas, with Tobbaco for Bourdeaux.—The Alexander Priv. of Bayonne, 20 car. 20 swivel Guns, and 240 Men ; and the Prophet Royal from Cayenne, with Rocoux, Cocoa, Sugar, &c. 8 Guns, 24 Men.—The Benita Christiana, Vortman ; and the Abraham and Jamaica, Roffel, from Nantz for Marseilles with Corn.—A French Priv. of 18 Guns, and 160 Men.—The Charlotte, a French Priv. 10 Guns, 110 Men ; and the Gorgonne, a Priv. Dogger, 6 car. and 4 swivel Guns and 58 Men.—The Sant Jago, for Vera Cruz, a French Frigate for Martinico, and a Tartan for the Canaries, all from Cadiz.—The Bellona Priv. of Bologne, of 8 car. and 8 swivel Guns, and 45 Men.—The Launia, from Rochelle for Newfoundland.—The Anna Maria, Horn, from Dunkirk for Bourdeaux.—The Jean François, Le Conte, from Martinico, for Nantz.—The two Crowns Priv. of St. Maloes, 24 Guns, and 276 Men.—The Vestal, a Spanish Register Ship, 700 Tons, 60 Guns, and 600 Men, Passengers included, from Cadiz for La Vera Cruz, carried after a Fight of 7 Hours, by the Enterprize Man of War into Jamaica.—Two French Coasters, one of 60, the other of 40 Tons, loaden with Wine, Soap and Oil.—A French Ship, from Nantz for Newfoundland.—A French Priv. of 8 car. 12 swivel Guns, and 56 Men, from Morlaix.—The Captain of Rotterdam, from Bourdeaux.—The Marshal Saxe Priv. of Bayonne, 8 six Pounders, 12 Swivels, and 80 Men.—The Dolphin Priv. of Bayonne, 12 Guns and 120 Men.—The Anna, Catherine, from Amsterdam for Roan ; the Princess Royal of Denmark, from Rochelle to Hamburg ; and the Fortune, Noudick, from Bourdeaux for Rotterdam.—The Jolly, la

the Celia of Bristol; and the Six Sisters, both from Bayonne for Martinico, with a Dutch Ship, laden with Corn for the French.—Three Brigantines, and 2 Sloop Priv. carry'd into Antigua.—The Grand Scipio, Mallet, and the L'Orion, Romain, both for Quebec.—A French Polacca, from Turkey for Marseilles, and a French Vessel for Turkey—The St. Pedro Priv. of St. Sebastian's.—The St. Barbara Priv. of Bilboa, 16 Guns, and 140 Men.—The Jane and Catharine, Van Holm, from Cadiz for Dunkirk.—The Comarice, Clavire, from Bayonne for Hamburgh.—The Concord, a French Letter of Marque Ship, from Bayonne for Martinico.—A large Dutch Ship, with naval Stores for Cadiz.—A French Priv. of 12 Guns and 40 Men.—The Adventure Priv. of St. Maloes, of 10 car. and 12 swivel Guns.—The Basque Priv. of Bayonne, of 2 car. 6 swivel Guns, and 81 Men.—The Three Sisters of East Friesland, from Port L'Orient.—The Passpartous Priv. of Granville, of 10 Guns and 79 Men.—The Revenge Priv. of Granville, of 22 Guns, 9 Pounders, and 230 Men.—The Charron Priv. of Dunkirk, 10 car. 10 swivel Guns, and 85 Men.—The L'Huitre Priv. of Cherburgh.—The Maria, Berkhort, of Rotterdam, from Port Louis for Hamburgh.—The Mary Galley, Naiex, of Amsterdam, from Marseilles for St. Valery.—The Virgin Mary, from St. Jean de Luz for Audierne.—A French Ship of 20 Guns from Martinico, and a French Cutter with Dispatches on Board—The Lady Clara, for Roan; and the Roan Merchant for Dunkirk.—A French Shallop of 2 car. 8 swivel Guns, and 50 Men.—The Hope of Amsterdam, from Riga to Brest, with Hemp.—The Louisa Ulrica, Beagh, from Hamburgh with bale Goods for Malaga.—The Mary Anne, a French Priv. 6 car. Guns, 8 Swivels, and 30 Men.—The Princess of Brazil, Gonzalos, from Amsterdam to St. Sebastian's.

#### SHIPS taken from the ENGLISH by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

**T**H E Kitty, Greaves, from Carolina for Hamburgh.—The John, Fox, for Bristol; and the Elijah, Hornby, for Liverpool.—The Blandford Privateer of Bristol.—The Anne and Betty, Irwine, from N. England for Jamaica.—The Vineyard, Blacksell, from N. England for the Leeward Islands.—The Mary, Mercer, from Oporto for Lisbon.—The Greenwich, Gelly, from Montserrat for London.—The Roebuck, More, from Bideford for Maryland.—The Prince William, Hill, from Oporto for Hull.—The Mary, Prince, from Boston for Falmouth.—The Anne Galley, Houston, from Philadelphia; and the Benin, Scars, from Africa, both for Antigua.—The Hopewell, Haddock, from Falmouth for Naples.—The Prince Charles, late Lyon, from Jamaica for London.—The Medley, Dobney, from Carolina for Gibraltar.—The Black Prince, Woodhouse, from Liverpool for Gibraltar.—The Thomas and William, Scott, from Yarmouth for Dublin.—The Rose Pink, Bell, from Yarmouth for Plymouth.—The Friendship, Greensted, of Shoreham.—The Jamaica Packet, Holbrook, from Bristol for Jamaica.—The Boston Packet, Watts, from N. England for London.—The Mary, St. Leger, from Liverpool.—The Norfolk, Stephenson, from Virginia for Whitehaven, ransom'd for 1200l.—The Madeira Packet, M'Carty, from Madeira for London.—The Providence, Chevalier, from Jersey for Newfoundland.—The Culloden, Bear, from Cork for Mahone.—The Baracuta, Burn, from Jamaica for London.—The D. of Cumberland Priv. Capt. Le Croix, of Jersey.—The Suther's Gally, Woodie, from Africa for the W. Indies.—The Lesly, Stevens, from London for Antigua.—The Friendship, Thurston, for Holland from the Northward, ransom'd for 800l.—The Spy Priv. Capt. Burford; the Secker Priv. Capt. Pocock, both of Bristol.—The Exmouth, Mould, from Carolina to Oporto.—The Albania Priv. of Dover.—The Charming Peggy, Iron, from Carolina for Bristol.—The Hibernia, Ryan, from London for Boston; and the Rose, Wigmore, from Dover for Portsmouth.—The Charming Peggy, Moreton, from Perth for London.—The Anne, Jarwerine, from Jersey for Newfoundland.—The Eleanor and Sarah, Sunds, from Lynn to Norway, ransom'd for 300l.—The Sterling Castle, Woolcomb, from Portsmouth to Lisbon.—The Rachel, Douglas, from Berwick for Hamburgh, ransom'd for 320l.—The Katharine, Adams, from Newfoundland for London.—The Dolly, Pullen, from Dartmouth, ransom'd for 300l.—The Charming Jenny, Eltringham, from Drontheim for Lynn, ransomed.—The Mary Anderson, from London for Barbadoes.—The Phoenix, Clerk, from Montserrat for London.—The Molly, Glegg, ransom'd for 600l.—The Sarah, Morris, from Falmouth for Barbadoes and Antigua.—The Boston Merchant, Bruce, from Boston for London; the Gordon, Allen, and another Ship, both from Virginia, with 700 Hogsheads of Tobacco.—The Sarah, Pidgeon, from Lymington for Yarmouth, ransom'd.—The John Galley, Croftswait, from Philadelphia for S. Carolina.—The Ellen and Margaret, Read, from Inverness for London, ransom'd for 270l.—A Coaster, Seymour, the Sloop Mary, Hutchinson, from Providence to New York.—The Sarah and Elizabeth, Dove, from Carolina for Holland.—The Dove Frigate, Williams, from Scotland for the Baltic.

—The Edward and Mary, Younge, from Gottenbourg for N. Berwick ; the Porto Bello, Sharpe, from Ipswich for Rotterdam ; the Margaret, Randall, from Bergen for Kirkwall ; all ransom'd.—The Hope, Lamb, from Dublin for Barbadoes.—The Mermaid, Crips, from Norway for London, and 3 others taken off the Naze of Norway, and ransomed.—The True Love, from Norway for Londonderry.—The Spy Priv. of Bristol, Capt. Burford.—The Ogden, Tristram, of Liverpool, from Africa for Jamaica, taken by a Spanish Priv. off the East End of Jamaica, after a brave Resistance, which so provoked the Spaniards, that on boarding her they killed all both Whites and Blacks, during which the Ship sunk, and all on board, except one Man, 5 Boys, and 9 Negroes perish'd.—The John and Mary, Slingsby Shelden, taken off the Naze, and ransom'd for 250*l.*—The Brandenburg, Lookerman, from Virginia for Liverpool, with 473 Hogsheads of Tobacco.—The Indian Queen, Reed, from St. Kitts for London.

*Extract from the Preface to a Pamphlet, lately published in Holland, entitled, The Republick rescued from Danger, said to be written by an Englishman of Quality to a Dutch Patriot : Giving an Account of the State of publick Affairs in Holland, which brought on the Election of a Stadtholder ; and containing many judicious and important Reflections.*

THOSE who were possessed of the Government, and had held it for 45 Years, were very unwilling to quit their Posts, and to sink, as it were, in an Instant, from the Exercise of almost sovereign Power, into the State of private Men. This Apprehension was very natural ; for in what Country is it that the Great prefer the publick Good to their private Interest ? On the other Hand, the Situation of Things abroad was equally terrible and perplexed. They found themselves attacked on one Side by the French, with superior Force ; and they had just Reason to apprehend, that if they were not attacked on the other, it was because a certain great Power expected to see them driven to such Necessity, as to be obliged to make a voluntary Cession of the Countries which are the Object of his ambitious Views, to procure his Assistance for the Preservation of the rest. In such Circumstances, Fear was so unavoidable, that it was not inexcusable ; and their Love to negotiating, and Propensity to a Neutrality, were Consequences rather to be expected than admired at ; so that the Surprise we expressed at their Conduct, flowed in a great Measure from our Ignorance of their true Situation. When Men feel themselves sinking in Power and Credit, it is impossible for them to be, and difficult to seem in high Spirits.

At last, when Things came really to Extremity, and it clearly appeared that the Administration, as it was then constituted, had no longer the Power of protecting its Subjects, the latter thought themselves at Liberty to recur to that Kind of Government, which common Sense and Experi-

ence taught them to hope might yet retrieve their Affairs, and preserve that Liberty from being lost, which was now so visibly in Danger. This produced that sudden and unanimous Resolution to set up a Stadtholder ; and when that was done, Men found their Tongues at Liberty, and the Press free from Restraint, which put it in the Power of every Individual to offer his Scheme for fixing the publick Safety upon a solid Basis. By this Means all the Errors of Government, which till then had been covered over with the specious Title of their *Arcana Imperii*, were brought to Light, and the whole World was informed in Print of those Things, which but a few Weeks before People durst hardly examine freely, even in private Conversation. This ought to be considered as a Lesson to other Nations, for there are few Governments without Errors ; and it is a Thing natural to such as administer all Governments, instead of contriving how those Errors may be remedied, to study rather, with the greatest Industry, how to keep them concealed. And what Patient can hope for Cure, while he is only solicitous to hide his Disease ?

When Matters came to be thus examined, it appeared most evidently that no Good could be expected, but from a thorough Change in the Administration of publick Affairs. It was universally confessed, that from the Time of the Death of K. William III, of glorious Memory, the Constitution had undergone a slow and silent, but at the same Time, a total and dangerous Change : That under the specious Pretence of Liberty, the Form of Liberty only was left, and the Thing itself was vanished away. A certain Number of Families had wrought themselves into Power, and each of these Families having its particular Orb of Influence, enjoyed therein more than they any had Right to, while the rest of the Subjects of the Republick were excluded from those Privileges, to which they had a Title from their Birth. This is a Species of Mischief that sooner or later befalls every Country where

where Factions prevail. In the first Place, such a Country becomes a Scene of Discord and Confusion, till by a Concurrence of Wealth and Influence, Art and Cunning, such a Coalition of Parties is made, as enables the particular Persons that form this Coalition to keep all others under, and, by possessing themselves of the Administration, A to become, in the Eyes of their Neighbours, and by Degrees also in the View of their Subjects, the Government. Whenever this is brought about, and the publick Good is thus sacrificed to private Interest, nothing can keep Things quiet but Peace abroad, and Corruption at home. Liberty, in such a Case, means nothing more than those trifling and insignificant Immunities, which Self-Interest teaches such a Government to permit to the People, that they may hide from them the Loss of their Constitution. And the Desire of living well with their Neighbours, and encouraging Trade, holds the Place of a mild Administration, and a pacifick Disposition; whereas, in Reality, it is only the Dread of War, which they know must discover their Inability to manage those high Posts which they have thus surreptitiously seized.

When a free State is reduced under such Circumstances, their ambitious and designing Neighbours are sure to applaud that Government, which they very well know best answers their Ends. Their ancient Allies, and best Friends, are also obliged to make Compliances, as having no other Method of practising with those who for the Time being are thus possessed of Power. The longer such a State continues, the more dreadful are its Effects, and the Evil becomes more deeply rooted, till at length private Interest extends so far, that those who really wish well to the publick Good are considered as a restless Faction, and the best Patriots are painted in the most odious Colours. But notwithstanding all this, the Symptoms of such an unnatural Administration are very apparent to every discerning Eye. A few Instances will make this plain. Influence under such a Government assumes the Place of Merit: Men are preferred to Places, not because they are fit for, or worthy of them, but on Account of their Attachment to certain Persons, or their Relation to certain Families. Zeal for the present System, puts on the Appearance of publick Spirit, and those only are considered as well affected, who either are, or seem to be, Enemies to the legal Constitution. In fine, Artifice and Intrigue pass for political Talents; a Power of saying plausible Things is allowed for Eloquence; and the dextrous conferring of Benefits upon their particular Creatures and Dependents, is cried up for

Generosity and Benevolence. By these Shifts and Tricks, such an Administration appears to be powerful, by the same Rule that private Men seem to be rich, who by an extraordinary Reach of Cunning, have established a false Credit. The Picture is singular and striking, and whoever is tempted to examine it, will also find that it is perfectly like.

As long as such an Administration can by Expedients preserve a Command over Accidents, it will continue to support itself; but by the Methods taken for this Purpose, the real Forces of the State will decline and decay. Debts will continue, and even increase in Time of Peace; B Taxes will subsist, and the publick Revenues will become the private Estates of Persons in Power. Publick Councils will be kept up, but without Authority; and, in short, every Thing will preserve its Appearance, tho' nothing is real; but when the Touch-stone of Necessity is applied, all these Ghosts will stand confessed to be so many Forms and Shadows. Such Statesmen, when brought to the Test, will be found destitute of Parts; Troops, when they come to Action, will appear void of Spirit. The People, as soon as they have an Opportunity, will discover their Diffidence as well as Discontent; and, in short, every Thing will sink at once; and that Weakness, which was always known to the Few, will be discovered and made manifest to the Many.

It may be enquired, how is it possible, in a free Nation, for Things to go on in this Manner, when once the Secret is understood? But that Question is easily answered. The very Nature of such an Administration is to eradicate every Species of publick Spirit, and to introduce a narrow private Self-Interest in its Stead. This changes the very Nature of Education, of Habits, of Opinion, of Fame, in short, of every Thing; so that People think of nothing else, talk of nothing else, aim at nothing else, hope for nothing else, and seek for nothing else but Money. The having this does not, indeed, convey Wisdom, Abilities, or Virtue, any more than the Title of *Ducor* in the University conveys Sense and Judgment; but in such a State, Money gives a Man a Title to pass for what he pleases, and to rise in what Profession he pleases. When this continues a long Time, the Vulgar become absolutely persuaded, that to be this, or that, or any Thing, or all Things, it is sufficient to be rich. But when Impressions are made from abroad, when War approaches the Frontiers of such a State, the Weakness of it is presently discovered. It is like the rolling on of a vast Fire upon a Palace of Ice, so that,

what appeared a Moment ago clear and bright, shrinks away, we cannot tell how; and as the Heat increases, the Building every where dissolves. This was really the Case in Holland. The French pushed the Fire of War briskly, and the Walls of the Republick melted before them; this at first seemed strange to the Populace, but after a little Staring, they ceased to wonder; for they saw plainly, then, those Walls were but Ice, and that as sure as the Fire came near them, they would every where melt.

*From the FOOL, N° 239.*

*And I am but a little Child: I know not how to go out or come in—1 Kings iii. 7.*

THE Reader here will naturally enough imagine that I am going to preach a Sermon, when, in Fact, I am only intending to give him a foolish Differ-  
tiation upon the Nature, Genius, and Abili-  
ties of modern Kings, in order to open,  
in some Measure, to the Understanding of  
the Publick, the Reason why such or such  
Sovereigns ally with or against us, in the pre-  
sent perturbed State of Affairs; but in order  
to be better understood, shall, first, in the Pulpit  
Manner, explain the Meaning of the  
Text selected out for my Motto.

Solomon, King of the Jews, is here, in a Dream, asking of his Creator Wisdom; being, as he intimates, but of a childish Understanding, unsuited to the Government of a numerous People. I shall not dispute with the wise Men of this Age, whether the Fact related be true, it being sufficient to my present Purpose, that Solomon appears to have governed his People with great Wisdom and Prudence; as, in his Days, neither foreign Wars, nor domestick Dissension were known among them; that is to say, until he became old, and the Spirit of Wisdom left him; Arts and Sciences were encouraged, and Commerce, Wealth, and Plenty flourished, and were diffused over all the Land of Judea. Thus far we see a fine Example of good Government, which every Sovereign that follows will naturally find the same happy Effects from.

This is not the present Case of the King of France, nor of the Sovereign of Spain, bound to the other by a Kind of inevitable Necessity, and the Fatality of a perplexed Situation, consequential of Female Politicks, inflamed by restless Ambition. These appear to us rather in the Light of those Sons of Violence who ruled in Babylon or Assyria, and whose Governments were always in a Ferment, than in that peaceful State whereunto Solomon's and his Neighbour Hiram's Wisdom had brought the respective Nations of Palestine and Phoenicia.

Glory, Magnificence, and Fame, are by

modern Sovereigns pursued simply on the Principles of Acquisition. They are, in this Light, more in the Character of Robbers and Plunderers, than virtuous Sovereigns and Lawgivers; Mens Lives are as cheap to them as Turnips; and as their whole Politicks are framed with a View to Injury and Injustice, they lie, like the Tyger in the Brake, solicitously watching for Prey. Among these is a Prince, not seeming quite so licentiously mischievous, but equally attentive to some great Point; who reserving his main Strength of Men and Money for some fair Opening, is most likely, in the Event, to attain his End; and who conducts his Affairs with so much Skill and Judgment, by making all his Neighbours either fall into his Interest, or dread him, that he stands the fairest, unforeseen Accidents excepted, for extended Empire on the Continent, of any of the destroying Candidates.

Great Britain, I conceive, is in a Situation very peculiar and distinct from what either the Ancients knew, or the Moderns are well acquainted with. We are, in the Character of Balance-Masters-General, to fight ever body's Battles, and arbitrate every Nation's Difference; no War ever lasts long but what we have a Hand in; nor any Peace made where we are not the principal contracting Parties: So that, like *Augustus Caesar*, we either give the World Rest; or, like the *Roman Senate*, let all the Nations know what a happy Talent we have at Fighting. The Houses of *Austria* and *Sardinia*, the Seven United Provinces, and the Empire, are all under our express Care and Guardianship; and when we cannot defend them with our own natural Power, we fetch Succours from the remotest Regions; happy, in that we always carry our Point at last; but much happier, in always having a Point to carry.

We see at a little Distance a Sovereign cooped up within the narrow Limits of two barren Provinces, who very quietly fetches all his Wealth from the *Indies*; and is as contented in making his People rich and happy, as if he was the common Arbitrator of all our Differences. Swords and Guns in that Country are like our Horse-Armory in the Tower, rather for Show than Use. Arts and Sciences gain Ground daily among his People; and while the rattling Din of War, attended with Murder, Desolation, and Ruin, acts with universal Terror around him, he seems as profoundly unconcerned, as if, in the Golden Age, he had been a Shepherd, tending his Flocks on the peaceful Plains of *Arcadia*.

As we turn our Eyes Northward, we see 3 Sovereigns with very watchful Eyes on each other; and, while two of them are some way

way or other engaged in the common Fate of Europe, the third lies calmly by; and, as if he saw that he would be one Day called upon to turn the Scale of Victory, is carefully preparing for so important an Event, by establishing his Power on a sure Basis; regulating and improving his Military Force, and making a bold Push for extending his Commerce; and at least, sharing with the Dutch the Advantages of a French Trade. This Power is at last to be our best Ally.

It is remarkable in the Jewish History, that David, the Father of Solomon, had, by Force of Arms, driven Hadad, the Sovereign of Edom, from his Kingdom. This Prince first fled to Egypt, and was protected there; he afterwards acquired some Dominion in Assyria; was, in the Days of Solomon, grown very potent, and the confirmed Enemy of the Jewish State; yet, in all Solomon's Time, found his Attempts vain and fruitless: Tho' Solomon is not noted for his warlike Abilities; but the Wisdom of his Government, the Order and Discipline he kept among his People on the one Side, and his Attention to Trade on the other, co-operating together, and supporting each other, gave him such a Figure among the Neighbour Princes, as made him at once honoured and revered, as well by the Enemies of the State, as his own Subjects.

This is a Kind of Sovereign every Nation ought to wish for; and I hope I may say, without Disrespect to any other Prince, that the present King of Portugal most nearly resembles. We always, on these Occasions, leave our own Sovereign out of the Question; not to be accused of Flattery on the one Side, nor of Presumption on the other. The King of Denmark seems not to benefit his People a little by following so bright an Example, almost the only truly shining one in History. Those who have read my Lord Clarendon can't help observing, that the best Men have two Characters; but we may say of Solomon as we do of our own Statute Laws, which we conceive are good, if they have more of the Right than Wrong in their Constitution; and so we may speak of Solomon, and every other Sovereign, that if they are generally good, just, and wise, it needeth not that they should be infallible.

*From the FOOL. N°. 240.*

*Delirant Reges, plectuntur Achivi—*

In my last Fool I gave some slight Instances of good Kings, which I attempted to shew were those that ruled after the Example of Solomon; that had their People's Interest at Heart, and their own Honour in View. These are a Kind of Men, to whom Machiavel's Politicks have little or

A no Relation; that have, as the Scripture phrases it, *the Wisdom of Serpents, with the Harmlessness of Doves*; that are above the little Tricks and Inventions of narrow-minded Statesmen; and have but one simple Principle of Action whereby they govern themselves and their Kingdoms; which is, to form and regulate their People by the Discipline of good Laws, duly executed, and the encouraging of them in the Pursuit of laudable Industry, in the working up of Manufactures, and the prosecuting an extensive Commerce.

B Queen Elizabeth was the first Monarch of this Island who fully shin'd in this Character, and thereby laid the Foundation of our present Wealth and Opulence: She hereby reconciled the most contradictory Interests; and at once, by the mere Force of her Wisdom, triumph'd over both her Foreign and Domestick Enemies, and gave Peace and Tranquillity to a convuls'd State: She reasoned upon Maxims whereto Machiavel and his Adherents, were utter Strangers; as certainly knowing her Kingdom must be perfectly secure when Millions were united in Opinion, as they always will be when they find that the great View of their Rulers is to make them rich and happy, and that they have Wisdom enough to make the Intention and the Act agree. A Kingdom in such a Situation is rarely disturbed, but never conquer'd. How far this plain Maxim has been since deviated from, can only appear by the various Revolutions and Events, consequent of very different Politicks.

C The French have pursued this Rule in Part, which they have accordingly but in Part succeeded by: They have fallen into a very true Notion of encouraging Arts and Sciences, Manufactures and Commerce; but as they let them in at one Door, they forced them out at the other; made Edicts to destroy what their Policy had established; and, to complete the Destruction of what they seemed to have most at Heart, drop the Prosecution of Industry, to aggrandize themselves by Arms; as if the natural Extent of the Dominions of F France was not wide enough for them to be industrious and content in.

G Men in general seem to have very false Conceptions of the Nature and Extent of human Understanding; more commonly fancying ourselves wise, when we entangle and perplex our Affairs, by exerting the utmost Powers of a cunning Mind, than when we move by safe and honest Principles: But the ingenious Mechanick shews us our Error in this; when he makes it evident, that it is the best Machine of the Kind that has the fewest Springs or Movements, as they must naturally operate to more

more Effect, and, when wearing away, are most easily rectified. So that when I see a State reduced to the Necessity of daily new Expedients, I am apt to conclude, that the Machine is too replete with Springs for the ministerial Mechanick to manage, without constant repairing ; or what is perhaps worse, eternally adding new ones, till the whole becomes clogg'd and useleſs.

The French, to help this, have what they call *Resource*, which is like the patching of a Parcel of Rags on one another, instead of weaving at once a good substantial Coat : What is meant by *Resource* in France, is term'd *Expedient* in England : Thus, when a Fiddler breaks his String, and, for Want of Supply cannot use his Fiddle, as he must still have Musick, he ties what remains to a Stick and Bladder, and so moves musically on, by the Aid of a wretched *Expedient*.

This Notion of *Resource* in France has more than once reduc'd that Nation to a deplorable State ; has made the Sovereign appear like a Madman, and turn'd the industrious Poor into down-right Beggars. Their *Resource* then is to disunite their Enemies, as was the Case at the Peace of Utrecht ; and when they fail of that, they beg Bread of them ; and if that fails, they naturally become humble Supplicants for a Peace. But where would have been the Necessity for these wretched *Resources*, if the Sovereign, acting on the plainest Principles of Reason and common Sense, had attended only to the evident good Effects of Peace, and thereby seen all about him in Ease and Plenty ? What did it concern the King of France, who was Emperor ? That would not have made him less King of France, tho' it might give him the Appearance of a Kind of visionary Ascendancy ; but could this in any Sense balance the Ruin of Industry, and the Murder of Thousands ? This is not even a well regulated Ambition, which looks after real Acquisition, but merely pursuing a Shadow ; it is sounding Glory, as Shakespear phrases it, on the transient Basis of a Dream. These are those fine-spun Politicks, which wise Men laugh at, and Fools admire. We know what the great Monarchies and States did of old. Alexander, in conquering Persia, left a poorer Country for a richer ; carried a brave People out to fight an effeminate Nation : But the French run headlong among a rougher and poorer People than themselves, until just now, that they have cast their Eye on Holland, perhaps little more to the Purpose than any other of their wild Pursuits. The old Romans, had some Meaning in their Conquests, as they became infinitely enrich'd by them ; but even here their Riches were their Ruin ; and they would probably have

been a much more durable State, had they attended only to good Laws, and confin'd their Power within the Limits of Italy.

Thus we see that these fighting and conquering Folks, who have made so much Noise in the World, and form'd so many Heroes and Demi-Gods for the Poets to sing about, are not regularly to be rank'd among the wisest Men ; and I fancy, on due Consideration, it will appear, that the Warfar of Nations is evidently consequent of the same Weakness of Understanding in the Parties, as when two of our Porters, for want of Skill to refute each other by Argument, usually end their Dispute at Loggerheads. The fine Address of Augustus Caesar caused all the Nations round him to sleep in Peace. At his Decease, Ignorance assur'd the Imperial Purple ; and from that Day we date the Downfall and Destruction of Rome.

A proper ANSWER to a late scurrilous LIBEL, intitl'd, An Apology for the Conduct of a late celebrated second-rate Minister \*.

**T**HE Author of this Answer has pre-fixed an Advertisement, as follows :

" The Author of the following Answer would not be thought to conceive it possible, that some of the Insinuations in the Apology could impose on any Man living ; the Intent of this Answer is to wipe off those odious Lights attempted to be cast on the late glorious Revolution, and to obviate a very false and dangerous Conclusion, which the wicked Author of the Pamphlet hath presumed to draw from the Whole."

He then begins his Pamphlet thus : " When Popery without a Mask stalks publickly abroad, and Jesuits preach their Doctrines in Print, with the same Confidence as when the last Popish Prince was seated on the Throne, it becomes high Time for every Man, who wishes well to his Country, to offer some Antidote to the intended Poison."

After stating what the Apologist asserts, viz. " I. That the late Mr. Winnington was its Author.

II. That not only he, but Sir Robert Walpole, and all the present Ministry ; nay, that the Great Duke of Marlborough, and the Lord Godolphin, were Jacobites ; and acted from a settled Design of introducing the Pretender into this Kingdom.

III. That the late King was likewise a Jacobite, and intended to resign his Crown in Favour of that abjured, pretended Prince.

IV. That the King of France is in the Interest of the House of Hanover ; and not even a Well-wisher to the Cause of Jacobitism, or to the Family of the Stuarts ! He says,

Such Assertions as these, no Man in his Wit

\* See London Magazine for December last, p. 561.

Wits will attempt to answer; nor no such Man will, I believe, desire to see them answered: But I must observe, they greatly assist in answering all the rest; since they either prove the Author to be a Madman, or in Jeſt; or else that he is capable of asserting Falſhoods blacker than Hell itſelf.

Upon what the Apologift asserts to have been another Branch of Sir R—t W—le's Scheme \*, this Author remarks thus: "These are verbatim his Words; and how they came to drop unguardedly from the Pen of a Jeſuit may seem justly ſurprizing. But it is well observed by a ſensible as well as worthy Writer, That all Villains, if closely attended to, do, at one Time or another, betray themſelves. Could the beſt and honeſteſt Whig in the Nation have ſaid more than this? Nay, have they not ſaid this a hundred Times over? For is it not here confeſſed, *totidem Verbis*, that nothing but the utmoſt Indiſference towards Religion and Poſterity; nothing but a total Diſregard for the latter, join'd with Despair, and an Indiſference, nay, a general Diſtreliſh, for the former, could effectuate this horrid Scheme. Farther, is it not here confeſſed and avowed, that the Success of this Scheme wou'd be attended with the Reſto ration of those religious Tenets, (*i. e.* Popery) which are here acknowledged to have given the beſt Colour for the Revolution?"

Upon what the Apologift says of those who had the earliest Share in the Revolution †, this Author obſerves as follows: "Certainly they intended to have expelleſt this Popiſh Tyrant; for that was the firſt Step to be taken. Or was he only to be corrected; to have his absolute Power ta ken from him for a Time, and reſto red to him again? But what Degree of Weakneſs muſt we allow to Men whom we can ſi ppose capable of ſuch Deſigns, truſting one a ſecond Time, who had already ſhewn he was not to be truſted, having broken the moſt ſolemn Promiſes, Vows, and Oaths before? Did they undertake this extremely hazardouſ Enterpriſe, at the cer tain Price of their Blood if they failed, in order, if they ſhould ſucceed, to give up not only all for which they had contended, but themſelves too, into the Hands of a Tyrant, who would moſt certainly puniſh them for what they had done? Did they rouse and incenſe the Lion, with a Purpose only of casting themſelves into his Den?"

How then can they be ſaid to have gone G greater Lengths than they intended? Were too beneſcial Conditions ſtipulated for the Subject at this Time? Did the Declaration of Rights infringe the ancient Powers and

Prerogati ves of the Crown? Was King William too circumſcribed a Monarch? Sure no Jeſuit would wiſh him to have had more Power; or have the Princes which have reigned ſince loſt any of the Maſte ry of their Throne; or can they derive their Deprivation of any Right, with which our Conſtitution hath invested an Engliſh Mo narch, from this Revolution?

A And who are those People, who, in the very Moment of our Deliverance, and of that Deliverance to which they ſo glori ouſly, ſo dangerously contributed, repented them of the Good they had done, and of the Lengths into which they had been led eſſectually to free themſelves from Popery and Tyranny? Here my good Jeſuit will paſue, I apprehend, ſome Time, before he will be able to name any ſuch Person. Struggles, I own, there were, very early ones, not in Favour of the old Conſtitution, but in Favour of that new one ſo lately at tempted to be introduced, and ſo freshly aboliſhed. And these Struggles, I do agree with our Jeſuit, were biggely to the Dishonour of thoſe who bad ſhamefully yielded to the Allurements of Court Favour and Power, and who were determined to involve their Country in Confuſion, and, if poſſible, to ſacrifice it to the Ruin it had ſo narrowly, ſo providentially escaped, in order to obtain ſuch Favour and Power, or to re venege the Disappointment.

B D This, I am afraid, was too great a Source of that Oppoſition which arose in the early Days of the Revolution; and this hath been viſible in many Instances, and ac tually I conceive in moſt, the true ge nuine Cause of Oppoſition ſince."

C E F This Author then quotes what the Apo logift lays down as the moſt certain and ſpeedy Course for arriving at the Port of our Happiness ‡, which, he ſays, is a mani ſtiff Charge on the preſent Admini ſtration, and therefore he endeavours to ſhew, that they are not fond of War, or of in creasing our Debts, or of coercive Laws; which are all to be imputed to the Jacobites: "And now, ſays he, to ſpeak aloud, ſhould there ever come a Time when a wicked Ad miniſtration ſhould, in Reality, purſue very perni ciouſ Measures, the Jacobites would give thoſe Measures the faireſt Chancce of Succeſs: For while our Conſtitution is in ſuch apparent Danger from this Party, wiſe and good Men would rather give up a great deal, than hazard the Whole, by joining in an Oppoſition with Men, whose avowed Intention it is to give up the Whole. It is indeed moſt certain, that no Grievances can be brought upon us by any Ad miniſtration under the preſent Establish ment, which may reasonably reconcile us

\* See Lond. Mag. for December laſt, p. 562, col. 1. A.

† Ibid. p. 564, col. 2. E.

January, 1748.

† Ibid. p. 561, col. 2. B.

to the Exchange proposed in this Apology ; since it must be an Axiom with all Protestants, that a Protestant Tyrant is preferable to a Popish one, as it would be better to retain a religious Liberty than none at all."

And lastly, he endeavours to vindicate our Churchmen from the Aspersion cast upon them by the Apologist\*, which he concludes with this Axiom : " That a Protestant Church can be only safe under the Protection of a Protestant King, and that the Introduction of a Popish Prince must certainly be attended with an Introduction of the Popish Religion."

*Extract of a Letter from Richard Brocklesby, M. D. and F. R. S. to the President of the Royal Society, concerning the Indian Poison, sent over from M. de la Condamine, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.*

I Dissolved, in a certain Quantity of fair Water, as much of the Indian Poison as could be suspended, and let it stand to clear 24 Hours ; and, having made a superficial Incision with a Lancet into the Nose of a young Cat, a few Drops were sprinkled on the Wound. The Creature at first discover'd no Marks of Injury received ; yet in half an Hour she seem'd, by mewing more than before, to be sensible of some Pain. Thus she remain'd about 20 Minutes ; when at length she shiver'd, was sleepy, soon became convuls'd, and, in about half an Hour, her Limbs were flaccid, and her Belly swell'd. These Symptoms continu'd, till she in a short Time expir'd.

Some Time pass'd, e'er I sat down to inquire what visible Effects had been produced on the Body. I then separated the Head from its Trunk, and carefully examin'd the Brain, and particularly the Origin of the Nerves ; but when I had consider'd it thoroughly, I could not discover any preternatural Appearance in any of these Parts. Having spent near half an Hour in this Inquiry, I open'd the Thorax, and, with some Surprise, found the Pulsation of the Heart as regular, as if the Animal were in perfect Health. This Appearance continu'd above two Hours after the Cat's Head was off ; but afterwards languish'd, and was much weaker.

I then open'd one Ventricle of the Heart, in which the Blood was somewhat coagulated. This may be thought to be partly owing to the Medicine ; for soon after it had produc'd Convulsions in the Creature, I had a Mind to see what Bleeding would do, and with that View cut off the Tail ; but, contrary to my Expectation, the Arteries that supply it with Blood

bled very little ; and, upon cutting off the Head, the Carotids and both Vertebrals did not pour out above half a common Spoonful.

But as it might be question'd by some, from the Continuance of the Heart's Pulsation, whether the Cat might not possibly, if left alone, have recover'd, I pour'd a few Drops of the same Solution as before into a superficial Wound of a young Dog, weighing 12 Pounds : The Creature, in less than an Hour, shiver'd, became sleepy, was very cold, and so stupid, that he suffer'd himself to be often burnt by the hot Ashes beneath the Grate, where he lay for Warmth.

In this comatous Way he continu'd near four Hours, and then shook off his Stupor, and was much better. I left him all Night, and found him next Morning quite well, and as hungry as ever. Upon this I made an Incision at that Time into one of the crural Veins, and pour'd a few Drops of Solution into it : In less than 10 Minutes the Dog gave Signs of great Pain, soon shiver'd, grew cold, was convuls'd, and in less than 20 Minutes died.

Upon opening him, nothing uncommon was found, nor was the Blood in this Creature's Heart so thick as in the former. The crural Vein did not bleed from a large Orifice, after the Poison was infused, tho' it was likely to do it before.

But, as some Authors have said, that Birds in particular are instantly deprived of Life, if the least Particle of certain Poisons be infused into the Blood, I had a Mind to try one Experiment, and to this End infused a few Drops of our Solution into a cuticular Wound of a small Bird. The occasion'd hanging of the Feathers, and a Stupor, in less than 10 Minutes, and kill'd him in somewhat more than fifteen.

I gave about two Drachms of Sugar to another Bird of the same Kind, and shortly afterwards pour'd a little of the Solution into its Mouth ; but two Drops had scarce touch'd his Tongue before the Creature was convuls'd, and I could with Difficulty lay him down before all Motion was taken away.

I gave these two Birds to two Cats ; and whether from eating them or not, I don't pretend to say, the Cats made so uncommon a Noise the whole Night, that they disturb'd the Family's Rest.

From these Experiments we find that the supposed Specifick is of no manner of Use, even when the Poison is only taken at the Mouth ; and from them it may appear probable, that our Poison is nearly upon the same Footing with white Arsenick in the Cure of the Tooth-ach.

\* See Lond. Mag. for Dec. last, p. 563. col. 2. D, E.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Observing several Mathematical Questions among your useful Collections, I have herewith sent you the following one in Astronomy. At a certain Place in North Latitude and  $18^{\circ} 30'$  East Longitude from A London, upon the 8th Day of April last, when Sol was on the Meridian, every Thing perpendicular to the Horizon cast a Shadow exactly  $\frac{1}{3}$  of it self. This particular Place is required, as also what Time in the aforesaid Day the Shadow of any Upright was 12 Times the Length of that at Noon.

Memorial deliver'd by M. d'Ammon, his B Prussian Majesty's Minister, to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

MOST humble Report having been made to the King, of the Contents of the Resolution, which your High Mightinesses remitted to me on the 3d of October last, on the Subject of the Guard-Ship, C station'd on the Coasts of the Principality of East Friesland; his Majesty cannot help being extremely surpriz'd to see that your High Mightinesses, pretending to have acquir'd, by Prescription, a Subjection of Publick Right on the Territory of East Friesland, and founding it upon a Possession obtain'd in troublesome Times, and by the Weakness of the Princes of East Friesland, apprehend that Ship ought to continue in its present Station, and that you are authorized to perfist in those Violences and Excesses, against the Subjects of his Majesty, of which I made Complaint.

It must suffice, High and Mighty Lords, to destroy your Pretensions, to say, that the Establishment of the Vessel in Question, having been ill founded, and illegal from the Beginning, the Possession founded thereon, is of the same Nature, and cannot furnish you with a solid Title to maintain it. It may farther suffice to alledge, that the former Princes of East Friesland have themselves made Complaint of this Guard-Ship, as is fully prov'd by two Letters, written by Prince Christian Iberhard upon that Subject, on Aug. 17, ad Oct. 17, 1703, to your High Mightinesses; and if even all those Princes had connived, or consented to the said Possession, it was not in their Power to fix or establish, either formally, or tacitly, a Subjection on the Territory of the Empire, G to the Prejudice of the Empire, and more especially of their feudal Successors, and those who succeed by their personal and legal Rights.

It would convert into a positive Title, the Pretensions of your High Mightinesses, should they be acquiesced under in Silence;

and therefore his Majesty has commanded me to require afresh, High and Mighty Lords, that you would be pleased to put an End to an Infringement, so evidently contrary to his Rights, as well as so prejudicial to the Commerce of his Subjects; and to withdraw, without Delay, the Vessel in Question.

Palliative Remedies will by no Means satisfy his Majesty; he demands formally that this Vessel be for ever withdrawn; and that in whatever Place it may be station'd, it shall never distract the Tranquillity of his Subjects, by visiting their Vessels, by exacting Money from them, or by any other Manner whatever.

The Equity of your High Mightinesses, and your Love for Justice, incline his Majesty to hope, that you will not deny a Demand, that is so just; but in case the Contrary should happen, I must not dissemble with you, that his Majesty, jealous of his Rights, as any other Sovereign would be in the like Case, and with so clear a Title as his is, cannot avoid employing the most efficacious Methods for freeing the Coast of the Principality of East Friesland, and for hindering an Establishment so injurious to him, and to his incontestable Rights.

It will be, however, much against his Will, if his Majesty finds himself obliged to take such a Course; it depends solely upon your High Mightinesses, to spare him that Pain, and to prevent those mischievous Consequences, which may from thence result, to the Prejudice of that sincere Harmony and Friendship, which his Majesty wishes always to cultivate with your Republick.

Done at the Hague, Sign'd,  
Dec. 25, 1747. C. D'AMMON.

Abstract of the Speech made by M. Van Haren, Minister Plenipotentiary from the States General of the United Provinces, to the Senate of the Canton of Berne.

Magnificent and Mighty Lords,

BING sent to your Excellencies by their High Mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, and by his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, to cultivate, and if possible, to cement more strongly the close Ties of Friendship and Union which so happily subsist between the two Republicks, permit me, Magnificent and Mighty Lords, to testify to you the Joy I feel, in being preferred to so many other Subjects, more capable than myself, and being honoured with a Commission which gives me the Advantage of seeing and admiring so happy and so free a People, and a Senate so august, so wise, and so respectable;

If the Busines had been to negotiate a Treaty of Peace or Alliance with this State, my Masters should have sent to your Excellencies some able Politician, who, by a long Experience in State Affairs, had got a thorough Understanding of all the different Interests of the several Nations of Europe, and who, being perfectly well acquainted with your Constitution, would A have endeavoured to engage you to grant him the most favourable Conditions for his Sovereign, perhaps to your own Prejudice. If it had been to persuade you to break some Treaty of Peace, or to fail in the most solemn and recent Promises, my Masters should have sent to your Excellencies some celebrated Orator, whose flattering Eloquence, by tickling your Ears, would have endeavoured to mislead your Judgment, by seeking to persuade you, that Honour and Honesty are mere Chimeras, and that a Nation may be allowed to violate the most sacred Treaties, and fail in the most solemn Promises, whenever any vain Fear, or some Interest, either real or imaginary, seems to require it.

Happily for me, neither of these is the Case; the Busines in Question is only to assure your Magnificent and Mighty Lordships of the Continuation of the high Esteem and constant Friendship of their High Mightinesses, and of his Serene Highness, for your Republick, and to demand of you the Execution of what you are obliged to, first, by your own Interest ; secondly, by a Treaty of Union and Alliance which you acknowledge ; and lastly, by positive and recent Promises, which you could not, nor, without doubt, would not, deny : This Commission my Masters thought me capable of performing, and 'tis with this Commission they have honour'd me.

Your own Interest, in the first Place, requires of you, Magnificent and Mighty Lords, to grant the 12 Companies which my Masters demand of you by Virtue of the Treaty of defensive Alliance in the Year 1712 ; because being surrounded by Neighbours of different Religion and different Interests, but all jealous of your Prosperity, it is requisite for you to have, and consequently to observe, Alliances abroad with Powers sufficiently formidable to prevent any Attempt upon your Religien or Liberty.

<sup>12</sup> This was the Opinion of the Senate in the Year 1712, as appears from the following Words in the Treaty of Union then concluded between the two Republicks : " That they thought it would be useful and G convenient for them, to contract with their High Mightinesses a Treaty of perpetual defensive Union, which might serve for their Preservation and Support." These, Magnificent and Mighty Lords, are the

Words of the Treaty. Now, if ever this Treaty could be useful and convenient, 'tis certainly at this Juncture, when a happy Revolution has placed at the Head of the Government of the United Provinces a Prince who is the Honour of his Country, the Darling and Delight of his Nation, and whose personal Qualities deviate in nothing from the illustrious Blood from whence he sprang ; that Blood which, for Ages past, has given Heroes to Europe, Protectors to the Protestant Religion, and Revengers to oppressed Liberties.

By this happy Revolution, the Maritime Powers will be henceforth for ever closely united, and out of the Reach of being again divided or separated by the most artful Intrigues ; they will be constantly as watchful of your Preservation as of their own, and ready to furnish you with Succours against any of your Neighbours who would attack you, by assisting you with speedy Subsidies, and with the Troops of their Allies nearer at Hand than their own. Nor, even if your Interest should not induce you to grant my Demand, could your own Uprightnes permit you to act directly contrary to a Treaty which you never disavow'd, the Negotiator of which you rewarded, and which you have hitherto religiously observed.

But after all, Magnificent and Mighty Lords, tho' your own Interest were not so much concerned, you could not certainly, nor would you deny the formal Engagement which you enter'd into, by your Letter to their High Mightinesses of Feb. 12, 1745 ; wherein you say, " We have learnt the Intention of your High Mightinesses with regard to the 2400 Men which we allow'd you to raise in our Dominions ; and as you were pleased to accept of the Eclaircissements thereto annexed, as founded upon the Treaty of Union, we shall make no further Mention of them." And after some Difficulties started concerning the Passages, which were not every where open, you conclude with saying, " We hope that your High Mightinesses will not take it amiss, if we suspend the Nomination of the Captains, and consequently the Levies, till the Passages are open again for the Troops to pass."

Magnificent and Mighty Lords, this Letter immediately preceded my being sen, and the Passages are free throughout Germany ; so that, upon my Arrival here, I thought I should have had but one Demand to make, and a Demand whic would be granted without a Moment's Hesitation ; and how could I think otherwise, at a Time when the Fidelity of the Helvetic Body is in a Manner become Proverb, and when hitherto no Suf we

were ever known to fail in their Treaties and Conventions?

The Eyes of all Europe are upon you; they have hitherto beheld, with just Admiration, the Faithfulness of every Swiss in particular, to the Master he chose to serve, the surprising Valour and Intrepidity of your Troops in the greatest Dangers, and the Uprightness and scrupulous Sincerity which the Helvetick Nation in general, and this Canton in particular, always testified for the strict Observance of its Treaties and Alliances; and with what Astonishment would not all Europe be struck, to see that henceforward the good Qualities of the Helvetick Nation should be founded on mere Articles of Convenience, no longer to be relied upon than whilst actuated by Fear or Interest?

I have no Ideas of this Kind, Magnificent and Mighty Lords; but, on the contrary, am persuaded, that, when your Excellencies shall have examined (with the Attention you usually give to Affairs of this Importance) the Treaty of Union and Alliance concluded with their High Mightinesses in 1712, the Letters which your Excellencies yourselves wrote to their High Mightinesses in Dec. 1744, and Feb. 1745, and the Demand which I have the Honour to make to you in the Name of their High Mightinesses, and of his Serene Highness, your Excellencies will make no Difficulty of proceeding immediately to the Nomination of the Captains of these 12 Companies, and to the Levy of the Troops stipulated, and so positively promised.

I hope your Excellencies will not delay giving me a favourable Answer, being apprehensive that the Honour which my Masters have conferred upon me, in appointing me one of their Plenipotentiaries at the approaching Congress for Peace, will not permit me to make so long a Stay in this Country as the Pleasure I find in it makes me wish I could.

*Account of a burning Well at Broseley in Shropshire; being Part of a Letter from the Rev. Mr. Mason, Woodwardian Professor at Cambridge, and F. R. S. to the F. R. S. dated Jan. 18, 1746.*

**A**T Broseley, in 1711, was a Well found, which burned with great Violence; but it has been many Years lost. The poor Man, in whose Land it was, missing the Profit he used to have by shewing it, applied his utmost Endeavours to recover it; but all in vain, till May last, when attending to a rumbling Noise under the Ground, like what the former Well made, tho' in a lower Situation, and about 30 Yards nearer to the River, he happened to hit upon it again.

That you may have some Notion of what it is, I will lay before you such an Account of it, as the cursory View I had will permit.

The Well, for 4 or 5 Feet deep, is 6 or 7 Feet wide; within that is another less Hole, of like Depth, dug in the Clay; in the Bottom whereof is placed a cylindrick earthen Vessel, of about 4 or 5 Inches Diameter at the Mouth, having the Bottom taken off, and the Sides well fixed in the Clay rammed close about it. Within the Pot is a brown Water, thick as Puddle, continually forced up with a violent Motion, beyond that of boiling Water, and a rumbling hollow Noise, rising and falling by Fits 5 or 6 Inches; but there was no Appearance of any Vapour rising; which perhaps might have been visible, had not the Sun shone so bright.

Upon putting down a Candle at the End of a Stick, at about a Quarter of a Yard Distance, it took Fire, darting and flashing in a violent Manner, for about half a Yard high, much in the Manner of Spirits in a Lamp, but with a greater Agitation. The Man said, that a Tea-kettle had been made to boil in 9 Minutes Time; and that he had left it burning 48 Hours together, without any sensible Diminution.

It was extinguished by putting a wet Mop upon it, which must be kept there a small Time; otherwise it would not go out. Upon the Removal of the Mop, there succeeded a sulphureous Smoke, lasting about a Minute; and yet the Water was very cold to the Touch.

The Well lies about 30 Yards from the Severn; which, in that Place, and for some Miles above and below, runs in a Vale full 100 Yards perpendicular below the Level of the Country on either Side, which inclines down to the Country at an Angle of 20 or 30 Degrees from the Horizon; but somewhat more or less in different Places, according as the Place is more or less rocky.

The Country consists of Rock, Stone, Earth, and Clay, unequally mixed; and as the River, which is very rapid, washes away the soft and loose Parts, the next successively slip into the Channel; so as, by Degrees, and in Time, to affect the whole Slope of the Land: And as the inferior Strata yield Coal and Iron-Ore, their Fermentation may produce this Vapour, and force it to ascend with Violence thro' the Chinks of the Earth, and give the Water the great Motion it has. This might be obstructed in one Place by the forementioned subsiding of the sloping Bank, and might afterwards find a Vent in another; in like Manner as it happened at Scarborough Spaw, a few Years since.

A TABLE, shewing what the British Sugar Planters now pay for Taxes, and what remains to the Planters; and how much per Cent.  $\frac{1}{4}$  per lb. or 2s. 4d. per Hd. additional Tax, will amount to, on such Remant.

Hds. of Sugar of 12 C. imported into G. Britain.	To sell at per C.	Plantation Charge, Freig. Insur. &c. p. C.	Remains after the said Charge are deducted.	Duties and Taxes p. C. from such Remants.	Remains p. C. after all Charges and Taxes are deducted.	2s. 4d. additional Tax on such Remants.
In Time of Peace Suppose 70,000 —	s. at 25	l. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	per Cent.
		0 11 3	13 9	4 5	9 4	25
In Time of War with France						
Suppose 60,000 —	at 43	1 8 6	13 6	5 5	8 1	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
50,000 —	48	1 13 7	14 5	6 0	8 5	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
40,000 —	56	2 1 0	15 0	6 8	8 4	28

It appears by the first Article of this Table, that 4s. 5d. per Hd. Duties, taken from 33s. 9d. per Hd. is 31 per Cent. of 2s. Sterl. and the additional Duty before-mentioned, of 2s. 4d. per Hd. to be taken from 9s. 4d. per Hd. is 25 per Cent. or 25% out of every 100l. cleared by the Planters in general from their Plantations, when 70,000 Hogsheads of Sugar are sold in Great Britain in one Year, at 25s. per Hd. Weight, in an Average; and the other three Articles may be computed accordingly.

Thus it appears to a Demonstration, from these four Computations, that the Price of Sugar is govern'd by the Quantity, and that the Duties lie on the Planters; and that they pay a much larger Proportion of the nett Income of their Plantations for Taxes, than is now paid by the Landholders of Great Britain.

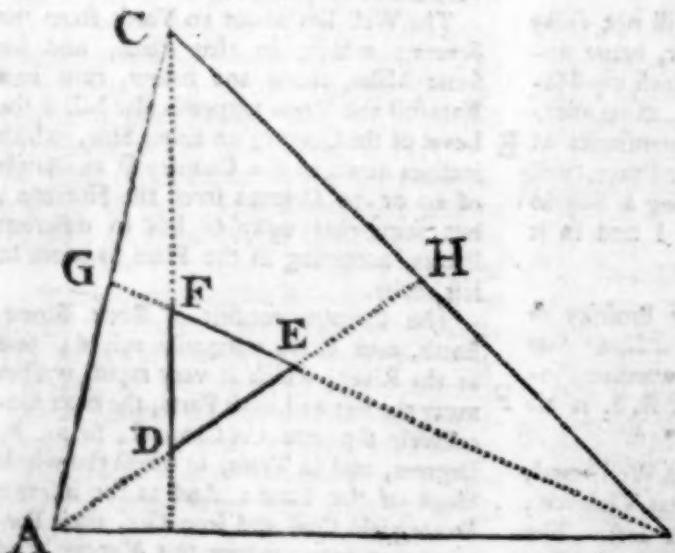
To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

As you seem to promise Encouragement to Mathematical Literature, I have sent you a Question (being what occurred lately in the Course of my Practice) as an Introduction to what I farther intend, if this meets with a favourable Reception.

Your very Humble Servant,

J—h M—n, Surveyor.



with the Angle A; the Angle C and the Trees at F and D were likewise in a straight Line meeting the Side A B at right Angles. I then measured the Sides of the Pond, and found E F = 1 Chain 86 Links, D E = 2 Chains 22 Links, D F = 2 Chains 55 Links. From these Data, 'tis required to find the Sides of the Field A B, B C and C A.

Last May, when I was surveying an Estate in Cornwall, belonging to the Hon. G— C—n, Esq; I happened to meet with a Field in Form of the right-lined Triangle ABC, within which was a Fish-Pond of the same Figure; at each Angle of this Pond, viz. at D, E and F was placed a Tree, as also at G and H, the Middle of the two Sides A C and B C. Now I observed that the Trees at G, F and E were in a direct Line with the Angle B, as were those at H, E and D

From

From the Westminster JOURNAL, Jan. 23.

*The Practice of calling Names exposed.*

**T**HREE is no Art so easy and so vulgar as that of *calling Names*. It seems even wrong to honour it with the Title of an *Art*, because a Porter, Shoeblocker, or Fishwoman, will excel in it the most ingenious Gentleman. Yet is this Contrivance daily made use of by Men in Power, to prejudice the People against those who are dissatisfied with the Abuse of Power. Money always will purchase a ready Tool on these Occasions, tho' seldom one that has a very sharp Edge.

After the Usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, when the Nation ran mad with Loyalty to a Family that we now applaud our Ancestors for discarding, the Name of *Presbyterian* was worse than that of *Atheist*, and generally apply'd to all who were Friends of Liberty, and Enemies to Court Encroachments. I am far from defending the several Sects, who, during the Anarchy, alternately abused the Power they were posseſſ'd of. But if a few bad Men, of different Persuasions, were culpable, was their Fault to be charged promiscuously upon all whom a Court Cabal did not approve? According to this Rule, the great Sidney and Ruffel, whose Memories we now adore, were as bad Men as Bradshaw and Peters: For the Courtiers of that Time called them *Presbyterians*.

The same Appellation, we know, was revived in a later Reign, under a Ministry which no Court Sycophant will now take upon him to defend: For what Reasons, few can be at a Loss to guess. Thus *Whig* and *Tory* have alternately been odious Epithets, tho' generally without any other fixed Meaning to either, but that the Person branded with it could not applaud the ruling Faction.

This *be applies*, in the Sequel of the Paper, to the branding all those with the opprobrious Name of Jacobites, who do not approve of all the Measures of the M-y. A Rebellion, says he, has lately happened, in which the North of the United Kingdom did indeed appear too culpable, and has drawn on some of its Members adequate Punishments and Censures, with new Restraints on the Whole. But what did this Rebellion prove among their Southern fellow Subjects? What! but that Loyalty abundantly prevailed, and was particularly distinguished in those, whom calmer Times had justified in their Opposition to bad Ministers? Are these, now the Danger is over, and their laudable Zeal no more wanted for the present, indiscriminately

to be class'd with the Guilty under the opprobrious Name of Jacobites?

*A Conjecture about the white Matter which floats about in the Air in Autumn; in a Letter from Mr. Anderon, F. R. S. to Mr. H. Baker, F. R. S. Dated Aug. 28, 1746.*

**H**A VING lately a large Spidet in my Hand, by Chance I let it fall, and it hung by its Thread, as they very commonly do. On holding my Hand very still it readily ascended up it again; and thus, by giving it a Shake, and then holding my Hand still, the Spider ascended and descended a great many Times. I thought, at first, it had spun a new Thread at every Descent, and was desirous to have measured how long an one I could cause it thus to spin; but, upon a stricter Examination, I very plainly perceived, that whenever it ascended, it wound its Thread with its Feet into a sort of Coil, and when it descended, only ravelled it out again.

The Manner how they perform this is diverting enough; but I shall only add, that as these Coils of Thread are exactly like those floating in the Air towards the End of Summer, I think it is not improbable those are made in the same Manner, when Spiders have a Mind to direct their Course in the same Direction their Threads lie.

*Of the perpendicular Ascent of Eels, by the same Gentleman.*

**O**N June 12, 1745, whilst I was viewing the Flood-Gates belonging to the Water-Works in Norwich, I beheld a great Number of Eels sliding up them and the Posts adjacent, notwithstanding they all stood perpendicular to the Horizon, and 5 or 6 Feet above the Surface of the Pool below the Water-Works.

I observed, that at first they thrust their Heads, and about half their Bodies, out of the Water, and held them up against the Wood-work for some Time: I imagine, until they found the glutinous Matter, which is constantly about their Bodies, become sufficiently thick or viscid, by being exposed to the Air, to sustain their Weight. Then would they begin to ascend directly upwards, with as much Ease, seemingly, as if they had been sliding along the level Ground; and thus they continued to do, until they had got into the Dam above.

**G**A DESCRIPTION of the County of Suffolk.

**S**UFFOLK (or South-Polk) so called in Respect of Norfolk (or, North-Polk) has the German Ocean on the East, the Ri-

ver *Stour*, which divides it from *Essex*, on the South, *Cambridgehire* on the West, and *Norfolk* on the North, from which it is separated by the *Waveney* and the *Little Ouse*. Its Length from East to West is about 40 Miles; its Breadth in most Places above 20, and in the Part towards the Sea, above 30; so that its Circumference is reckoned about 140 Miles. The Air is sweet and wholesome, except towards the Sea. It has many Parks, is well watered, and so furnished with Accommodations, that 'tis much frequented, and inhabited by Gentry. The Soil in the Eastern Parts along the Coast, for 5 or 6 Miles inland, is generally heathy, and sandy, full of little Hills and Springs; but produces Rye, Pease, and Hemp, and feeds large Flocks of Sheep. The more inland Parts, commonly called *Higb-Suffolk*, or the *Woodlands*, are pretty level and clayey, and chiefly employed for the Dairy. The Southern Parts along the Borders of *Essex*, are much of the same Nature for Pasture-Ground. Those about *Bury* and from thence Northwesterly, are champaign, producing great Crops of excellent Corn; except some Parts near *Newmarket*, which are mostly green Heath. The Butter of this County is much noted for its Goodness; but their Cheese, of which they make great Quantities, is poor and lean to a Proverb. Their other Manufactures are Linen, Woollen, and Sail-Cloth. The County is divided into the Franchise or Liberty of *St. Edmund*, containing the Western Part, and the *Geldable*, containing the Eastern; each of which furnishes a distinct Jury at the Assizes. The whole County contains about 995,000 Acres, and is divided into 22 Hundreds. It has 175 Parishes, about 34,400 Houses, and sends 16 Members to Parliament, the County two, and the 7 Boroughs two each. These Boroughs are,

1. *Ipswich*, the County Town, 60 Miles N. E. from *London*, situate on the North Side of the River *Orwell*, or *Gipping*, upon the Foot of a steep Hill. It is neat, well built and populous, and has 12 Parish Churches, besides two that are gone to Decay. The other publick Buildings are a Free-School with a good Library, an Hospital for the Poor, and a stately College begun by Cardinal *Wolsey*, who was born here; also the Ruins of 6 or 7 Religious Houses, one of which is now a Mansion House, and another the Court House where the Sessions are held. It had a considerable Trade by Sea, which is now much decayed. Its Markets are on *Wednesday*, *Friday* and *Saturday*. In the Midst of the Market-Place stands a curious Cross, with the Effigy of the Goddess *Astarte*; from it runs a noble Butchery, built by the foremen-

tioned Cardinal, whose Father was a Butcher. The two Members of Parliament are chosen by the Freeman at large.

2. *Bury* or *St. Edmundsbury*, so call'd from a famous Abbey founded here in Honour of *St. Edmund*, King of the *East Angles*, who was murdered by the *Danes*. It is most pleasantly situate on the River *Lark*, in the fruitullest Part of the County, and in an Air exceeding wholesome, which draws the Gentry thither from distant Parts. 'Tis well built, has two fair Churches, and a Grammar School founded by *K. Edward VI*. Its Market on *Wednesday*, is exceeding good for Corn and other Provisions. The 2 Members of Parliament are chosen by the Corporation.

3. *Dunwich*, 82 Miles N. E. from *London*, situate on the Coast, and is said to be of most early Note of any Town in the County. It was formerly very considerable, but now extremely reduced. It is governed by two Bailiffs, &c. who elect the 2 Members of Parliament. It has one Parish Church, and a small Market on *Saturday*.

4. *Aldborough*, 8 Miles South of *Dunwich*, on the same Coast, pleasantly situate, and is a large, long and plain-built Town. It has a good Harbour, its Trade is chiefly in the Fishery, and it is said to be the only Place in *England* for drying or redding of Sprats. The two Representatives are chose by the Majority of the Burgrave-holders, who are about 85. It is governed by 2 Bailiffs, &c. and its Market is on *Saturday*.

5. *Orford*, a little to the S. W. of *Aldborough*, formerly considerable for Fishing, but now of small Account. The two Members of Parliament are chose by the Mayor, Burgesses and Commonalty. It has a small Market on *Monday*. Hard by is an old decayed Castle, which together with the Church-Steeple, is a good Direction to Sailors. It formerly gave the Title of Earl to the famous Admiral *Russel*, and now to the Family of *Walpole*.

6. *Sudbury*, that is, *South-Bury*, on the River *Stour*, over which it has a fair Stone Bridge, leading into *Essex*. It is large, has 3 Parish-Churches, and is well frequented by reason of the Clothing Trade. It is govern'd by a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. and the two Members of Parliament are chosen by the Freeman at large. It has a good Market on *Saturday*. An Act of Parliament pass'd in the Reign of Queen Anne, to make the *Stour* navigable from *Maningtree* in *Essex* to this Town.

7. *Eye*, about 12 Miles N. from *Ipswich*, seated in a watry Place, an antient Corporation, and has a Market on *Saturday*. It has a fair Church, the Ruins of a Castle,



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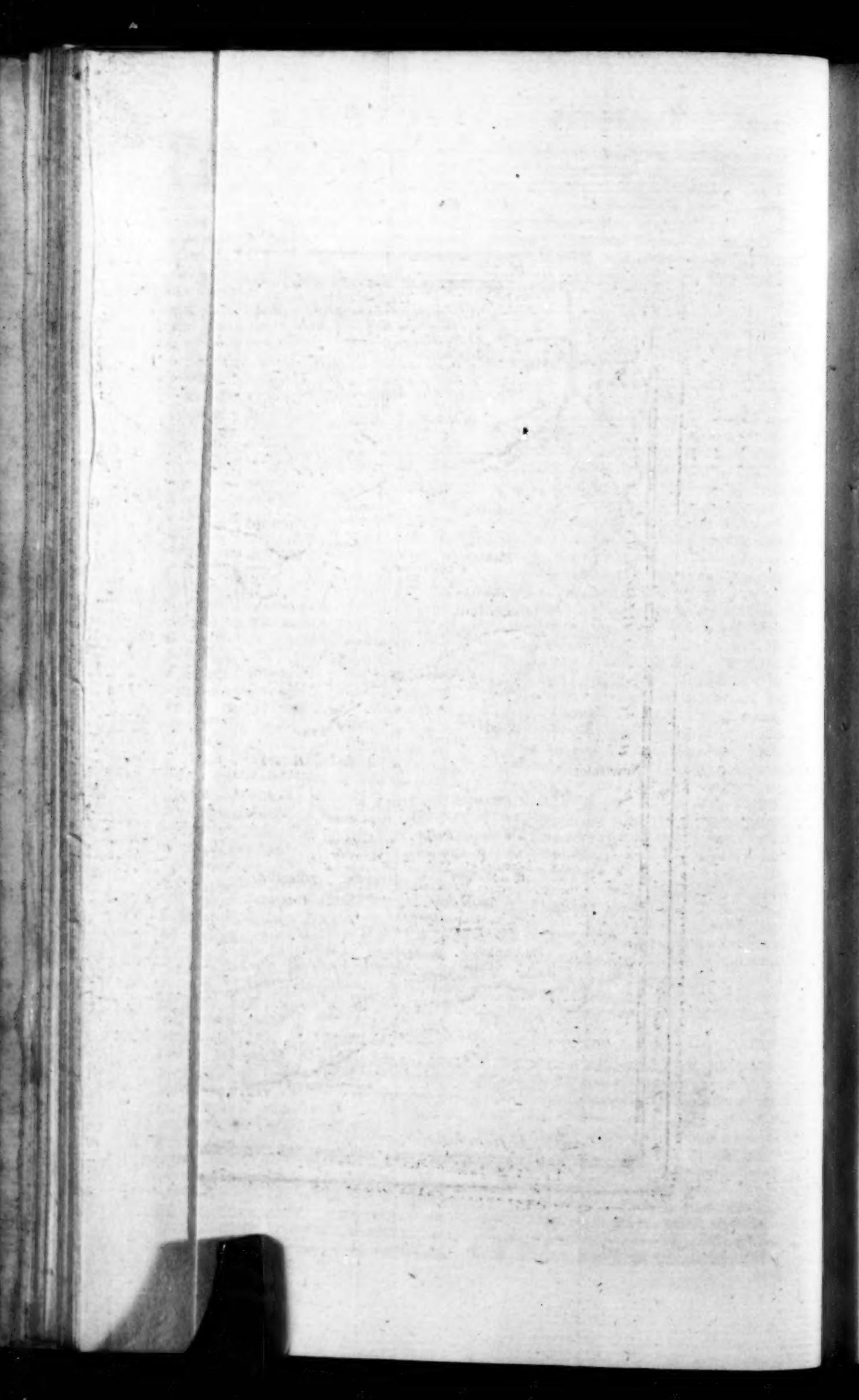
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Engraved by J. Bowles, London: 1747.



and of an antient Benedictine Abbey, call'd St. Peter's. It has some Trade in Bone-Lace. 'Tis govern'd by two Bailiffs, &c. and the two Representatives are chosen by the Free-Burgeises of the Corporation.

The other Market Towns are, *Mildenball*, on the River *Lark*, near the Borders of *Cambridgeshire*, a large populous Town. It has a fair Church with a tall Steeple, and a plentiful Market on Friday.—*Brandon*, 7 Miles N. E. of *Mildenball*, on the Little *Ouse*, over which it has a Bridge, and a Ferry at a Mile's Distance. Its Market is now disused, but we mention it on Account of Queen Anne's conferring the Title of Duke of *Brandon*, on the late Duke of *Hamilton*; tho' the House of Peers would not allow him a Right to sit in the House by Virtue of it, alledging that it was contrary to the Union of the two Kingdoms.—*Ixworth*, about 5 Miles N. E. of *Bury*, has a Market on Friday, and shews the Remains of an antient Priory.—*Buddestad*, or *Bottestdale*, 7 Miles N. E. of *Ixworth*, has a Chapel and a Grammar-School endow'd, with 3 Scholarships assign'd to the University of *Cambridge*. Its Market is on Thursday.—*Halesworth*, about 16 Miles E. of *Eye*, has a Market on Tuesday, thrives well, and deals in Linen Yarn for Housewives Cloth and Sail-Cloth.—*Southwold*, E. of *Halesworth*, on the South Part of the Promontory of *Eastonness*, has a good Bay for Ships to ride in, is governed by two Bailiffs, has a fair Church and Steeple, and a Market on Thursdays. *Southwold Bay*, or *Solebay*, is memorable for a great Sea-Fight in 1672, between the English and French on the one Side, and the Dutch on the other, in which the latter had the Advantage, and the famous Earl of *Sandwich*, Admiral of the Blue, perished with his Ship. The Town E has a Draw-Bridge on the River *Blith*.—*Bungay* on the *Waveney*, 9 Miles N.W. of *Halesworth*, Market on Thursday, has two Parish Churches, and a Grammar-School.—*Beccles*, on the same River, 5 Miles E. of *Bungay*, Market on Saturday.—*Leffast*, 6 Miles N. E. of *Beccles*, at the Entrance into the Peninsula, called *Lutbinland*, corruptly *Lovingland*, formed by the *Waveney* and *Yare* on the West and North, the Sea on the East, and *Lutbin Lake* on the South. It is an indifferent Town, whose Market is on Wednesdays, and its Church about a Mile from it. It has a considerable Trade in Cod and Herrings, and a Mackarel and Sprat Fair at the Seasons.—*Mendlesham*, S. of *Buddestad*, has a fair Church, and a small Market on Tuesdays.—*Debenham*, E. of *Mendlesham*, on the River *Deben*, is a middling Town, with an indifferent Market on Fridays.—*Framlingham*, on the River *Ore*, N. E. of *Debenham*, is a good

large Town upon a Clay Hill, having formerly a spacious, high, strong Castle of Saxon Work, of which there are still the Remains. The Market is on Saturdays, and its chief Ornament is the Church, where there are several Monuments.—*Saxmundham*, N. E. of *Framlingham*, Market on Thursday.—*Stow*, or *Stow-market*, S. W. of *Mendlesham*, on a rising Ground in the Center of the County. It is large and beautiful, and has a spacious Church. Its Market is on Thursday, and it has a good Trade in Tameys and other Stuffs.—*Needham*, S. E. of *Stow*, on the River *Orwell*, has a small Market on Wednesdays. Near this Place is *Hemingston*, held formerly

A by this merry Tenure, says *Camden*, that the Proprietor should, on Christmas-day, give one Leap, make one Puff with his Cheeks, and let one Fart before the King.—*Woodbridge*, about 12 Miles E. of *Needham*, neatly built, and pleasantly situate on the River *Deben*. It is a Place of pretty good Trade, has a fair Church with several Monuments, and its Market, which is much frequented, is on Wednesday.—*Lavenham*, about the same Distance S. W. of *Stow*, has a Market on Tuesdays.

—*Clare*, 10 Miles W. of *Lavenham*, on the *Stour*, of more Antiquity than Beauty, having nothing to boast of, but the Ruins of a Castle, and of a Collegiate Church. Say-weaving is a Trade here, and it has a thin Market on Fridays. It gives Title of Marquiss and Earl of *Clare* to the Duke of *Newcastle*.—*Haveril*, 6 Miles W. of *Clare*, near the Head of the *Stour*, has a small Market on Wednesdays.—*Neyland*, about 9 Miles S. E. of *Sudbury*, has a Bridge over the *Stour*; its Market, which is but very mean, is on Friday. It has some Trade in Bays and Says.—*Hadley*, about 7 Miles N. E. of *Neyland*, on the River *Breton*, formerly noted for its Clothing Trade. 'Tis yet a pretty large Tawn, governed by a Mayor, &c. and has a very good Market on Mondays, and a smaller one on Saturdays. Its Church is a Peculiar of *Canterbury*, and its chief Ornament.—*Newmarket*, which

B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z some place in this County, and others in *Cambridgeshire*. The Case is, one of its Parishes is in the former, and the other in the latter; but the Market-Place and whole Street is in *Suffolk*. It stands in a Plain, that has a Prospect 3 Quarters of the Compass. Its Market is on Tuesdays, well supply'd with Fish, Wild-Fowl, Pigeons, &c. The Devil's-Dyke runs all along *Newmarket-Heath*, whose Fame for Horse-Races, whether the Nobility and Gentry resort for the Sake of that Diversion, we need not mention. There is a House built on the Side of the Heath near *Cambridge*, on Purpose for the Reception of our Kings,

F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z January, 1748.

## IDLENESS. A SONG.

Goddes of ease, leave Le---tte's brink, Ob---le  
 quious to the muse and me: For once endure the  
 pain to think, O sweet in---sen---si---bi---li---ty.  
 Sister of peace and in---dolence, Bring muse, bring numbers  
 soft and flow, E---laborately void of fense, And  
 sweet---ly thought---less let them flow,  
 sweet---ly thoughtless let them flow.

2.

Near to some cowslips painted mead,  
There let me doze away dull hours,  
And under me let Flora spread,  
A sofa of her softest flowers :  
Where, *Pbilomel*, your notes you breathe,  
Forth from behind the neighbouring pine ;  
Whilst murmurs of the stream beneath,  
Still flow in unison with thine.  
flow, &c.

3.

For thee, O idleness ! the woes  
Of life we patiently endure ;  
Thou art the scourge whence labour flows,  
We shun thee, but to make thee sure :  
For who'd endure wars, toil and waste,  
Or who th' hoarse thundering of the sea ;  
But to be idle at the last,  
And find a pleasing end in thee ?  
find, &c.

ODE for New-Year's Day, 1748, composed by Colley Cibber, Esq; Poet-Laureat, and set to Musick by Dr. Green, Master of his Majesty's Band of Musick.

RECITATIVE, by Mr. Savage.

WHEN truth the nether world explor'd,  
To find the glory she ador'd,  
Misled by fame, she cast her eye,  
Upon the eastern monarchy.

Air. But soon her eye she turn'd away,  
(For glory grac'd not cruel sway)  
To christian courts her wings she wav'd,  
But there, alas ! were kings enslav'd.  
There pious fraud and papal pride  
The rights of human sense deny'd !  
How dreadful is their holy rod !  
Where potent priests create their god !

RECITATIVE, by Mr. Wals.

Yet such was found the christian doom,  
And such the glorious boast of Rome !

Air. Ah, no ! the goddess cry'd, no, no,  
From christian virtues glory springs,  
No triple crowns, no painted shew,  
Can make of tyrants glorious kings !

RECITATIVE, by Mr. Bailey and Mr. Mence.

'Tis not with tortures faith to force,  
(For reason cannot change its course)  
Nor yet, in chains the free to bind,  
But to protect, and win the mind.

Duett. From this alone can glory flow,  
And such the bliss free Britons know.

AIR, by Mr. Beard.

Hail ! beauteous Albion ! queen of isles !  
Where glory beams, where freedom smiles,  
While weaker realms, by stronger press'd,  
By GEORGE the Glorious are redress'd.

RECITATIVE.

Thus, while in Britain glory shone so clear,  
Truth own'd the land, and fix'd her empire there.

CHORUS.

When conscious kings shall peace implore,  
And ravish'd rights to rights restore,  
Then shall the happier realms around,  
Of GEORGE the just, their praise resound.

Anacreon, ODE 11. On Himself.

Ἄνακρεων αἱ γνῶμαις — &c.

THE ladies whisper in my ears,  
Poor Anacreon ! thou'rt in years :  
I take the glass to view my face,  
And find no hairs my forehead grace,  
No ringlets wanton o'er my brow,  
'Tis all a field of baldness now.

Whether or no my hairs appear,  
Whether they're gone or still are there,  
I know not ! this I really know,  
That since in years I find I grow,  
'Tis better far tho' late to live,  
Than ne'er to know what love can give.

K.

Anacreon, ODE 46. On LOVE.

Χαλεπὸν τὸ μῆν φιλέσαι : — &c.

T IS hard love's passion not to know,  
'Tis hard to feel the piercing blow ;  
But greater hardships still remain,  
To love,—and yet to love in vain.

Birth, wisdom, wit can take no place,  
'Tis gold can all their charms deface.  
Curst be the wretch, since basely sold,  
Who first ador'd the idol gold ;  
'Tis gold can brother's love remove,  
'Tis gold destroys parental love ;  
There's nothing can its force withstand,  
Wars, murders yield to its command.

But what still more its pow'r reveals,  
E'en love its fatal influence feels. K.

A SONG, on Miss M—a B—sd—n, B—h.

A S walking forth one ev'ning late,  
The sky serene and kind,  
First in my thoughts fair *Chloe* sat,  
The first of woman-kind.

The moon, bright empress of the night,  
With rival beauty shone ;  
But conscious of her borrow'd light,  
She soon resign'd the throne.

*Chloe* next morning was my theme,  
The sun was loth to rise,  
Well knowing that his brightest beam  
Must yield to *Chloe*'s eyes.

The flowers their fragrant blossoms yield,  
And all their sweets display,  
Their blossoms fade, the blooming field,  
*Chloe*'s more sweet than they.

E 2

The

The feather'd songsters of the wood  
No warbling notes resound ;  
The reason's plain ;—amaz'd they stood,  
And own'd her foster sound.

Fond *echo* too on yonder hill  
Sat list'ning for the song,  
Expecting some kind tinkling rill  
Would waft the sense along.

In vain,—for soon, convinc'd, she found  
My *Chloe*'s tuneful lays  
Wanted no kind assisting sound,  
To celebrate their praise.

Shall I then yet untouched remain,  
Nor feel fair *Chloe*'s dart ?  
O no ;—I own the pleasing pain,  
The conquest of my heart. K.

To JOHN TAYLOR, Esq; Oculist to his Majesty, on his Return to England.

**H**AIL, curious oculist ! to thee belongs  
To know what secret springs of  
vision move (tards)  
The ball of sight ; what inward cause re-  
Their native force ; what operation clears  
A cloudy speck, or bids the total frame  
Resume the lustre of the lucid ray, (shade  
Is thine to tell.—Deep-veil'd to gloomy  
The darkling eye retires, nor feels the force  
Of solar beam—anon a darting gleam  
Shoots thro' the glass, and gives the bright-  
ening orb  
To visit light—I see the liquid stream  
Flow, as the guiding hand directs the way,  
And bids it enter, where a total gloom  
Had drawn dark cover o'er the seat of  
sight :

Whether in choroid, or nervous net  
Fair vision shines, thither the streaming rays  
Converge their force ; and in due order  
range

Their colour'd forms.—Anon the patient  
fees

A new creation rising to the view (mead  
In living light !—There blows the flow'ry  
With sweets of ev'ry bloom, where limpid  
rill

Cides on soft foot.—Here fair *Pomona* smiles  
1. Luxury of charm—there *Flora* paints  
2. vary-colour'd train—here lunar orb  
3. sheds her silver light to cheer the gloom  
4. Jangl'd night, till orient sun reveals  
A giving scene, with radiant lustre spread—

Go on, thou favourite of heav'n, to bless  
The darling world with light, give it to see  
The Maker's works, and teach the grate-  
ful tongue (holds,  
Sing his praise, for what the eye be-  
T, rapture rais'd, fair work of power  
divine.

While others court the populace for fame,  
And envy merit, which they cannot claim,  
Be thine the task to beam in open day,  
And shine with lustre of unborrow'd ray.

#### Seeking for HAPPINESS.

**N**O T all that parent earth can give,  
Can make her children ever live ;  
Nor yet afford them happiness :  
For creatures ne'er can truly bless.

If what we drink, and what we eat,  
Can never make our bliss compleat ;  
To rich variety of food,  
And gay attire, add ev'ry good ;  
Give honour, titles, pomp, and fame,  
With ev'ry blessing we can name ;  
Give pleasure, profit, knowledge, ease,  
Whatever can instruct or please ;  
Authority, a vast estate,  
With all that maketh rich and great ;  
Yet these cou'd never constitute  
A man much happier than a brute :  
For while our wretched passions reign,  
Felicity is sought in vain.

Where then shall happiness be found ?  
That lovely, pleasing, joyous found !  
Great Scourge of blis, vouchsafe to show  
How I this pearl of price may know.

If grateful souls — if souls resign'd  
To thy blest will, this treasure find ;  
To me, great God, do thou impart  
A thankful, and contented heart ;  
Drive far away all diffidence,  
And give me, Lord, true confidence }  
In thy unerring providence.  
Let all my vices be subdu'd,  
Replace 'em, Lord, with gratitude,  
My ev'ry want do thou redress,  
Give me ! O give me happiness.

#### The TОРРЕDO.

**A**S story tells us, in the Indian feas,  
Offinny race the cold \* *Torpedo* plays ;  
Who to the hook by greedy hunger brought,  
The fish and fisher both at once are caught :  
The icy venom from his rod assails, [vails ;  
And soon thro' all his curdling blood pre-  
Nature's remotest springs now feel its  
chains,

And sympathetick stupefaction reigns ;  
Hands, feet, and tongue, forget their for-  
mer use,  
He stands — a subject fit for *Ovid*'s muse.  
Tho' fable this : — Yet ah ! too oft we  
find,

*Sloth*, like a true *Torpedo*, cramps the mind ;  
Numbers submit to its inactive sway,  
And pass in slumbers life's dull course away :  
A lazy lethargy benumbs their souls,  
And all their faculties like *rust* controls :  
So in *Batavia*, muddy lakes are seen,  
Whose sluggish waters wear a loathsome  
green ; (bred,

While in their bosom dire corruption's  
And from their *seams* the soul infections  
spread.

*The*

\* *The Cramp-Fish.*

*The Lady's CHOICE. An ODE.*

**G**RANT me, kind heav'n! the man  
that's brave  
And wise—no traitor, sycophant, or slave;  
One fix'd to truth's and honour's rule,  
No flashy wit, no pedant, nor no fool;  
One made by conversation wise,  
Neat, yet not foppish, prudent, not precise:  
Quiet, and yet who dares to fight.  
No busy drudge, nor sway'd by loose delight;  
Not rude, not with a flatt'ring tongue,  
Too poor, too rich; too old, nor yet too  
young;  
Not highly born, or meanly bred;  
And one instructed better far than fed:  
With him I'd pass life's mazes thro',  
And hold him to my constant breast, if true;  
If false, in spite of penal laws,  
By just revenge I wou'd assert my cause.

*To Mrs. M. H. occasion'd by the Death of her Father. (See the Deaths.)*

**I**N vain does Petronilla weep!  
In vain her loss bewail!  
The wicked only shou'd be sad,  
*Virtue can never fail.*  
" Then grief apart, sorrow adieu;  
" Cease, tears, my eyes to swell:  
" I'm comforted, being well assur'd  
" *Virtue can never fail.*"  
But what melodious sounds are these!  
Angels, arch-angles hail!  
The voice of God confirms this truth,  
*Virtue can never fail.*  
Then worldly fears, for e'er farewell,  
Since life's so short and frail,  
Let every thought and deed prove this,  
*Virtue can never fail.*

X. Y.

*The ALTERNATIVE.*

**H**EAV'N, if we duly weigh, we still shall  
find. [kind.  
To men more than their fondest wishes  
If lofty thoughts, and strong ideas rise,  
Sublime the genius, fitted for the skies;  
In flowing verse, or in sedater prose,  
Each as it is by inclination chose,  
Shall point the road to virtue's glorious seat,  
Or crown with just applause the good and  
great.

To such a mind, should fortune too be given,  
It would but mar the better gift of heaven;  
Entice the soul to taste of sensual joys,  
Which soon the nicer understanding cloys.  
This providence well knew—And hence we  
Learning and poverty so often join'd, [find,  
While souls sublime to hardest fate submit,  
Want prompts the soul, want spurs the needy  
Thus honest Epictetus liv'd a slave, [wit.  
And Socrates from friends receiv'd a grave:  
Diogenes on scraps and offals fed,  
And mighty Homer begg'd his daily bread.

*On Miss Rach—l Sh—w of LINCOLN.*

**C**UPID once mov'd his grandsire Jove,  
To form another queen of love;  
Whose charms the lower orb might grace,  
And rule supreme o'er human race.  
Jove, making mortals still his care,  
Granted his boon, to frame the fair:  
And order'd him without delay,  
To mould her from the finest clay:  
This done, with prudent care the youth,  
Infuses wit, good sense and truth,  
And all those graces he could find,  
Fit to adorn the human mind;  
Then from each goddess steals a charm  
His beauteous workmanship to arm.  
The godhead view'd the perfect fair,  
Admir'd her charming shape and air,  
And since thus form'd by beauty's law,  
He call'd the composition Sh—w.

*HULL, Jan. 13,*

1747.

**PHILANDER.**

*On seeing Mr. D—G— and Miss G—, eldest Son and Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G—ne of G—s.*

**W**HAT less shou'd spring from such  
a pair? [fair.  
He like Alcides strong—She as Alcmena  
Distich inscribed on a Bust of the D. of  
MARLBOROUGH at Cannons, a Seat of  
the D. of CHANDOS, set up Anno 1709.

**N**ON alio vultu fremuit Mars acer in  
arms,  
Non alio Cypriam perculit ore deam.

*Attempted in ENGLISH, extempore.*

**A**Look so stern the god of war express'd:  
A look so soft the Cyprian dame ca-  
refis'd.

*Pila ex NIVE coacta.—The SNOW BALL.*

**M**E nive candenti petit modo Julia;  
rebar  
Igne carere nivem, sed tamen ignis erat.  
Quid nive frigidius? nostrum tamen utere  
pectus  
Nix potuit manibus, Julia, missa tuis.  
Quis locus insidiis dabitur mihi tutus amoris,  
Frigore concretâ si latet ignis aqua?  
Julia, sola potes nostras extinguere flamas,  
Non nive, non glacie, sed potes igne pari.

*On Mr. R. D— and Mr. J. E—, their  
Night's Conversation at C—n, Oct. 15,  
1747.*

**T**HESE twain might well enrage all  
tick hearts, [ous arts,  
Train'd to, and favour'd by th' ingenu-  
Tis with the stronger, that the finer  
parts.

Let each his temple change, and live in  
town,  
Or, to say plainer, each exchange his gown:

\* See this imitated in English, in our Mag. for 1732, p. 199. And for Sept. last, p. 431.

A buray so in E— we might see,  
Another Felton, D—, shine in thee.  
COSMOPOLITA.

*The HAPPY MAN.*

**H**E's not the happy man, to whom is given  
A proprieons fortune by indulgent heaven ;  
Whose gilded roofs on shining columns rise,  
And painted walls enchant the gazer's eyes ;  
Whose table flows with hospitable cheer,  
And all the various bounty of the year ;  
Whose vallies smile, whose gardens breathe  
the spring, [sing ;  
Whose carved mountains bleat, and forests  
For whom the cooling shade in summer  
twines, [wines ;  
While his full cellars give their generous  
From whose wide fields unbounded autumn  
pours  
A golden tide, into his swelling stores :  
Whose winter laughs ; for whom the liberal gales [sails ;  
Stretch the big sheet, and toiling commerce  
Whom yielding crowds attend, and pleasure  
serves, [his nerves.  
Whose youth, and health, and vigour string  
Even, not all these, in one rich lot combin'd,  
Can make the happy man without the mind,  
Whose judgment fits clear-sighted, and surveys  
The chain of reason with unerring gaze ;  
Whose fancy lives, and to the bright'ning  
eyes,  
Bids fairer scenes, and bolder figures rise ;  
Whose social love exerts her soft command,  
And plays the passions with a tender hand ;  
Whence every virtue flows, in rival strife,  
And all the moral harmony of life.

*The NONPAREIL. An ODE.*

1.

**E**ACH look the fair *Lancira* darts,  
Creates love's pleasing pain,  
Her wit subdues the men of parts,  
Her beauty warms the coldest hearts,  
And all who see are slain.

2.

With her if other nymphs compare,  
Her brightness shades their light,  
They boast perhaps a face that's fair,  
An easy shape, a graceful air ;  
In her they all unite.

3.

That *Venus* which of old did please,  
Could we the picture see ;  
Tho' from the brightest dames of *Greece*,  
The charms were stol'd that form'd the piece,  
Were yet less fair than she.

4.

While fair and perfect as her face,  
Her finish'd soul we find,  
And where bright beauties gild the place,  
She shines with a superior grace,  
In person and in mind.

5.  
In gardens thus the lovely rose,  
Dear both to sight and smell,  
While it the brightest colour shows,  
And with the sweetest odour glows,  
Doth every flower excel.

*The HERMIT'S EMPIRE. A Sapphit ODE.*

*Arream quisquis mediocritatem  
Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti  
Sordibus tacti, caret invidenda  
Sobrius aula.*

**A** Monarch in my rustic bower,  
O'er whom even fortune has no power,  
Can neither raise, or sink me lower,  
Move how she will.  
An honest heart is always gay,  
In thoughtful heads, sweet notions play,  
That charm alike in busy day

And darknes still.  
I heed not, how the world goes round,  
Whence titles flow, where wealth is found ;  
My bliss is to my bosom bound,

My treasure there,  
Knowledge I seek, but not a name ;  
Something bestow, yet nothing claim ;  
Nor envy dread, nor covet fame ;

Nor hope, nor fear.  
If fair or foul, my mind's at rest,  
By ills, by vapours, undistress'd,  
For conscious virtue guards my breast

From grief or pain :  
The joys kind nature gives I taste,  
Am pleas'd and happy, while they last,  
And ever grateful for the past.

Dare hope again.

*To Mr. ——, on seeing a Friend's PICTURE of his Painting.*

1.

**S**AY —, whence can paint assume such grace  
To animate the mimick face ?  
That face, where all that's good and wise,  
Starts into life, and strikes our eyes ;  
And where, by thy creative art,  
Those graces shine that deck his heart.

2.

Here fortitude and friendship shine  
Confest, in ev'ry living line ;  
Here breathes *Philosophy* —, and there  
A calm, inspir'd, exalted air,  
Like *Homer*, when his lyre he strung,  
And *Ilio*'s woes divinely sung ;  
Or *Maro*, when in lofty lays  
He hymn'd his *Pollio*'s golden days.

3.

Let others boast the skill, to trace  
Some faint resemblance of the face :  
But you the pow'rful magick know  
Distinct the secret soul to show ;  
In thee that excellence we find  
At once to paint the face and mind.

[*Ode Killikrankiana shall be in our next.*] In

## Another PRUSSIAN Memorial, &c. 39

In the Amsterdam Gazette we find the following Memorial, delivered to the Earl of Chesterfield by the Prussian Secretary here,  
My Lord,

AFTER the verbal Assurances and Declarations which his Britannick Majesty's Ministry gave to the King of *Prussia*, my Master, at the Beginning of the present War, his Majesty hoped Respect would have been paid to his Flag, and that he should not have found himself under a Necessity to take any other Steps for that Purpose, so long as the Ships of his Subjects were freighted only with lawful Cargoes, pursuant to the Marine Treaties. But notwithstanding these so often reiterated Declarations, and notwithstanding his Subjects have never deviated from the Regulations of the Commerce allowed to neutral Nations, the English Men of War or Privateers have unjustly taken *Prussian* Vessels, several of which are still detained in the Ports of *England*. It is in order to obviate this Inconvenience, restrain the Licentiousness of Privateers, and prevent their insulting and wronging the Subjects of a neutral Power, that his Majesty has ordered me to make proper Remonstrances to your Excellency, that the Commanders of English Men of War and Privateers may be enjoined, under severe Penalties, to respect his Flag, leave Navigation free to his Subjects Vessels, without troubling or molesting them under Pretext of Search or Visit, and content themselves with the bare Exhibition of the Passports and other Papers which Captains of Men of War and Privateers are authorized by Custom to demand a Sight of: That, moreover, the better to secure the King's trading Subjects from the Apprehensions which from past Experience they must naturally entertain, his Majesty the King of *Great Britain* would be pleased to declare, in due Form in Writing, that he does not intend to hinder or interrupt the Course of the Navigation of the *Prussian* Subjects to the Ports of *France* and *Spain*, but that they shall be permitted to trade there on the same Footing as neutral Nations are allowed to do by the Law of Nations and Marine Customs. That, in Consequence, to settle the Nature of their Cargoes and avoid Disputes, the Distinction of Goods and Merchandizes be exactly observed, as established by the 19th and 20th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce concluded in April 1713, between *England* and *France*, and by the 15th, 16th and 17th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce of 1739, between *France* and *Holland*; and that no Goods be deemed Contraband, but what are declared such by the forementioned Articles: So that the Moment the Captains and Masters of Ships under his Majesty's Flag, and provided with his Passports, make it appear by their

Papers that they have no Goods of that Kind on board, they may proceed on their Voyage without any Lett or Obstacle whatsoever, without being forced to go out of their Course, nor brought into the Ports of *England*, nor oblig'd to put in there upon Pretence of any farther Search, or any other Inquiry of this Nature.

B What I represent to your Excellency in the Name of the King, my Master, being in all Points agreeable to the Law of Nations, and the Privileges which the Subjects of neutral and friendly Nations ought to enjoy, his Majesty's expects that *Great Britain* will not refuse him a Declaration in Writing, grounded on Motives so just as those specified above; and moreover, that speedy Satisfaction will be made to the just Complaints of his Majesty's Subjects, for the Insults and Injuries they have suffered from the English Marine, by allowing them an equitable Indemnification for the Losses, Costs and Damages, they may have sustained by the unjust Detention or Confiscation of their Vessels and Effects. Sign'd, MICHELL.

London, Jan. 8, 1748.

The Earl of Chesterfield's Answer.

C SIR,  
Having had the Honour to receive the King's Orders upon the Contents of the Memorial you delivered to me the 8th Instant, I would not delay to inform you, that his Majesty, in order to omit nothing whereby he might testify his Regard for the King your Master, makes no Scruple to declare, that he never intended, nor ever intends to occasion the least Obstruction to the Navigation of the *Prussian* Subjects, so long as they carry on their Trade in a lawful Manner, and conformable to antient Usage establish'd and acknowledged among neutral Powers: That his *Prussian* Majesty cannot but know, that there are Treaties of Commerce actually subsisting between *Great Britain* and certain neutral States; and that by Means of the Engagements formerly contract'd on both Sides, every Thing relating to their reciprocal Trade is fully stated and regulated: That at the same Time it does not appear that any Treaty of the above Nature exists at present, or ever did exist between his Majesty and the King of *Prussia*; but that however never hinder'd the *Prussian* Subjects from being favour'd by *England*, with respect to their Navigation, as much as other neutral Nations: That being the Case, his Majesty takes it for granted, that the Intention of the King your Master could not be to require him to make Distinctions, or to give the Preference to his Subjects in that Respect: That moreover his *Prussian* Majesty is too well acquainted with Affairs in general, not to know that there are established Laws in this Government, which cannot be departed from, and that if it should so happen, that the English Ships should take upon them to do the least Injustice to the Trading Subjects of the King your Master, there is a Tribunal here, namely, the High Court of Admiralty, to which they have a Right to apply, and make their Complaints; the judicial Proceedings of that Court being, and having always been, irreproachable, and without Blemish: Witness several Examples where neutral Ships, unlawfully taken, have been restored to the Proprietors with Costs and Damages.

D F This is what the King order'd me to answer to the Contents of your said Memorial; and his Majesty cannot but flatter himself, that after what I have advanced, the King your Master will have nothing farther to desire in relation to the Affair in Question; and the King thinks himself the more safe of it, as he is perswaded that his *Prussian* Majesty would not ask any Thing but what was equitable.

I am, &c.

THE

T H E

# Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, Jan. 7.



N Express arrived from Falmouth with Advice, that M. de la Bourdenaye, late Commander in Chief of the French King's Ships in India, was seized the 4th Instant on board a Dutch Ship, call'd the *Statianse Friendship*, Capt. Decker, bound from St. Eustatia to Holland. The above Ship put into Falmouth the 22d past by contrary Winds, and it being discover'd that this Gentleman was on board her, Application was made to Capt. Bladewell, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Mercury*, who went, with a proper Number of Men, to search the Ship for him: The Commodore at first deny'd himself, but on examining his Packets he was discover'd, and, with his Secretary and another Officer, was brought ashore; and, on their Parole, had their Liberty of the Town of Falmouth: Tho' 'twas afterwards said, he was confin'd in Pendennis Castle. — He was the commanding Officer when the French took Madras or Fort St. George, where he got great Riches, which we were informed, he put on board a Portuguese Ship at Sr. Paul de Loagana, where he put in to victual and water the French Men of War, on his Voyage from India to Martinico; at which Island he arriv'd with the French Squadron of five Men of War, the Beginning of Sept. last, and quitted his Command, and went to St. Eustatia to get a Passage for Holland. — The Reason of this his Conduct is said to be, That having been formerly employ'd on some considerable Station by the French East-India Company, he had embezzled a large Sum, to the Amount, as was reported, of a Million of Livres; but by the Influence of his Brother-in-Law, who was then a Person of great Consequence in the Direction of the said Company, he was so far from suffering Disgrace, that he was continued in Employment, and promoted from Time to Time, till at length he was appointed to command the Squadron that failed to take Fort St. George. However, before he could finish his Expedition and return home, his Friend lost his Influence, and even his Employment in the East-India Company: And so fearing the Storm would again break out against him, having before converted all the Spoil of Fort St. George into Diamonds, he took the Course above mentioned. Towards the End of the Month, he was brought up to London.

SATURDAY, 9.

Upwards of 80 Transports were carried from Newgate to Black-Friars, and put on board a close Lighter, in order to be transported to his Majesty's Colonies in America: Amongst whom was an Exciseman, for pocketting Tea, and the Sexton, for stealing the Leaden Coffins out of the Church-Yard of St. Andrew's, Holbourn. (See Lond. Mag. for Oct. last, p. 482.)

MONDAY, 11.

Above 900 Sailors, belonging to the Bedford, Sterling-Castle, and Chatam Men of War, went to St. James's, and delivered several Petitions to his Majesty, in Behalf of themselves and their Brother Seamen, on Account of Prize Money; which were graciously received by his Majesty; on which the Sailors gave three Cheers, and were ordered to come again the next Monday. The Guards were ordered out of the Palace Yard to make Room for the Seamen, at which his Majesty expressed great Satisfaction.

TUESDAY, 12.

This Night Aeneas Macdonald, late the Pretender's Banker, and now under Sentence of Death, was brought from the New-Goal to the Cockpit, where he was several Hours before his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Duke of Dorset, Earl of Chesterfield, Duke of Montague, and several other Lords of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council. (See our Magazine for Dec. last, p. 578.)

THURSDAY, 14.

Was held a General Court of the South-Sea Company, when they unanimously agreed upon an Address to be presented to his Majesty, that he would be pleased to continue Governor of that Company; at the same Time they agreed upon a Dividend of 2 per Cent. due at Christmas, for the Half Year's Interest on the Capital Stock of the Company, to be payable the 13th of February.

About One o'Clock, an unhappy Quarrel happen'd in the Parish of St. George, Hanover-Square, on account of a Black Fellow, who begs in that Part of the Town, and has no Legs; when one of the Warders of the Parish, according to his Orders receiv'd, going to carry him to the Workhouse prepar'd for such Objects, was opposed by the Servant of a certain Foreign Minister, who threaten'd to beat out the Brains of the Warden if he did not restore the Fellow's Crutches;

on which a Constable and another Warder was call'd, and a Warrant granted for apprehending the said Servant; who being put in a Coach, in order to be carried before a Magistrate, the other Servants; to the Number of 12 or 14, all arm'd with Hangers, &c. beset the Coach, and cut the Constable's Arm, with two others, almost off, and otherways very much abused many others who came to their Assistance, and to shew their little Regard for Authority, cut the Constable's taff Bit by Bit.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the Year ensuing, viz. Bedf. John Hill, of Bedford, Esq;—Berks. Lawrence Head Osgood, of Winterborne, Esq;—Cumb. Walter Lutwidge, of Whitehaven, Esq;—Chefs. Sam. Jarvis, of Chester, Esq;—Camb. and Hunt. John Partheriche, of Littleport, Esq;—Devon. Dennis Stuckeley, of Bideford, Esq;—Dorsetf. Sam. Whitcomb, of Littleton, Esq;—Glou. Ro. Ball, of Ebworth Esq;—Herts. W. Janssen, of Cheshunt, Esq;—Heref. Henry Cliffe, of Evesbatch, Esq;—Kent. Sam. Collett, of East-Greenwich, Esq;—Leic. Ja. Winstanley, Esq;—Linc. Geo. Gregory, of Harlaxton, Esq;—Monm. Aubrey Barnes, of Monmouth, Esq;—Nortbumb. Nich. Brown, of Bolton, Esq;—Nortbamp. Sir Tho. Druary, of Overstone, Bart.—Notting. Tho. Stowe, Esq;—Oxf. Edw. Metcalfe, of Drayton, Esq;—Rutl. W. Chiffenden, of Ridlington, Esq;—Srop. Job Charlton of Park, Esq;—Somers. Ja. Jeans, of Enmore, Esq;—Staff. John Jervis, jun. of Darlington, Esq;—Suff. Lamb Barry, of Silbam, Esq;—Soutbamp. Jer. Cray, of Ibbsly, Esq;—Surry. Sam. Atkinson, of Croydon, Esq;—Warw. Sir Edw. Boughton, Bart.—Wore. Adam Hough, of Comberton, Esq;—Wilts. Tho. Phipps, jun. of Leigh, Esq;—Yorks. Wm. Meadhurst, of Kippax, Esq;—For Soutb-Wales, viz.—Card. Hector Jones, of Langeller, Esq;—Card. David Jones, of Penyrrall, Esq;—Pemb. John Wogan, of Bolston, Esq;—For Nortb-Wales, viz.—Angl. Wm. Lewis, of Llandyfnan, Esq;—Card. John Salusbury, of Bodwell, Esq;—Denb. Ro. Wynn, of Henllan, Esq;—Flint, Wm. Dymock, of Worthenbury, Esq;—Mer. Owen Wynn, of Pengwern, Esq;—Montg. Sir John Pryce, of Newton, Bart.

## SATURDAY, 16.

Sir Edward Hawke sail'd from Plymouth, in the Kent, with the Squadron under his Command, consisting of the following Ships, viz.

<i>Ships</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Captains</i>
Kent	74	Holbourne
Culloden	74	Geary
Nottingham	60	Harland
Augusta	60	Bonfoy
Anson	64	Kepple

January, 1748.

Centurion	60	Dennis
Portland	50	Steevens
Tavistock	54	Nutt
Gloucester	50	Durell

This is only Part of a large Squadron, to be commanded by Sir Peter Warren, who set out for Portsmouth, on the 27th, for that Purpose.

## MONDAY, 18.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when Samuel Cbilvers, late of Long-Stratton in Norfolk, Labourer, and Robert Scott, late of Yarmouth, Mariner, receiv'd Sentence of Death; both for Smuggling.

## WEDNESDAY, 20.

The Anniversary of the Birth of the Prince of Wales was celebrated, when his Royal Highness enter'd into the 42d Year of his Age.

## THURSDAY, 21.

This Morning, at 10 o'Clock, the Ships Crews of the Bedford, Sterling-Castle, and Chatbam Men of War, met on Great Tower-Hill, from whence they march'd along the high Streets of the City to St. James's Palace, with Musick and Colours, to return his Majesty their humble Thanks for the Favours he has bestowed on the Officers and Seamen of the abovemention'd Ships.

## TUESDAY, 26.

His Majesty's Pardon pass'd the Great Seal unto John Mackenzie, commonly call'd Lord McLeod, eldest Son of the late Earl of Cromartie, of all Treasons and Misprision of Treasons, by him committed on or before Dec. 24, 1747.

The Orders relating to the distemper'd Cattle were directed to continue in Force for the Space of one Calendar Month longer, from Feb. 1.

The following Remedy has been used with great Success by Mr. Howe of Derby, who had 33 Cows in one Ground, 22 of which died of the Distemper, before he made Use of it; the other 11 recovered by taking it. The Symptoms of the Disorder are as follows:

THEY were first seized with a Hoarsting, and hung down their Heads, tho' at the same Time they would eat, but lost their Cud; as soon as he perceived this, he took them into the House, and gave them a little Rye Dough or Paste, which caused them to chew their Cud; he then gave them nothing but Water to drink, till he perceived they grew worse, after which he gave each Beast the following Preparation.

He boiled Half an Ounce of Colquintida, and a little Herbigrass, or Garden Rue, in less than half a Pint of Water, and then put it into a Pint of Sweet Oil, and gave it to each Beast, and in 22 Hours after he gave

gave a Pint-more of the same Oil only, and then nothing but Water-gruel to drink, till the Beast was pretty well recovered.—No Hay must be given during the Disorder.

We had an Account from *Amsterdam*, that the States General, in order to prevent any Difference with his *Prussian* Majesty, had resolved to remove the Guard-Ship from the Coast of *East-Friesland*, and at the same Time had requested his Majesty to give Orders, that no Ships, bearing the *Prussian* Flag, should carry military Stores, or other contraband Goods, to any of the *French* Ports, to prevent any Interruption to their Commerce. (See p. 27.)

On the 12th of last Month an End was put to the Diet of *Sweden*, after its having first condemned the Merchant Springer, mentioned in our last, (p. 583.) to stand in the Pillory at *Stockholm* and several other Places, and to be imprisoned for Life; and on the 9th, being three Days before the Diet broke up, he accordingly stood in the Pillory at *Stockholm*.

THURSDAY, 28.

Was a General Meeting of the Subscribers to the late *Guildhall* Subscription, for the Relief, Support, and Encouragement of the Soldiers employed in suppressing the late Rebellion, when they agreed to the Recommendations of their Committee, to dispose of the remaining Balance of the Subscription, by allowing 1000*l.* to St. *Bartholomew's Hospital*, 1000*l.* to St. *Thomas's Hospital*, 1000*l.* to the Hospital at *Bath*, and 300*l.* to be equally divided between the Infirmaries of *London*, *Westminster*, and *Hyde-Park-Corner*.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

**H**UGH Griffith, of *Brinodl*, Esq; to Miss *Wyune*, an Heireſ of 700*l.* per Annum.

Anthony Langley Swynner, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Southampton*, to Miss *Arabella Affley*, Daughter of Sir *John Affley*, Bart. Member for *Suffolkshire*.

Robert Bearcroft, Esq; Son of Sir Robert Bearcroft, to Miss *Foley* of *Southampton*, a 20,000*l.* Fortune.

Capt. Charles Repington, of the Hon. Gen. Churchill's Reg. of Marines, to Miss *Mariſda Vernon*, Niece to Visc. *Harcourt*.

Charles Hales, Esq; of *Aſton* in *Lancashire*, to Miss *Isabella Langbourne*, of *Tower-Hill*.

Hon. William Bourrie, Esq; eldest Son to the Lord Viscount *Folkstone*, and Member of Parliament for *New Sarum*, to Miss *Pleydell*, Daughter of Sir *Mark Pleydell*.

Mr. Whitemore, an eminent Merchant, and Brother of Sir *Thomas Whitemore*, Knt. of the Bath, to Miss *Hancock*.

Jacob Bofanquet, Esq; an eminent Merchant, to Miss *Hanbury*, Daughter of the late John Hanbury, Esq;

William Foulkes, Esq; Counsellor at Law, to Miss *Brown*, of *King's Lynn*, a 20,000*l.* Fortune.

Hugh Sandys, of *Worcester*, Esq; to Miss *Snow* of *Eton*.

Hon. Mr. Lee, Uncle to the Earl of *Litchfield*, to Miss *Stonehouse*, Sister of Sir *John Stonehouse*, Bart. of *Radley*, near *Abingdon*, Berks.

Mr. John Ackers, Printer, in *St. John's Street*, to Miss *Dolby Bell*, Daughter of Mr. *John Bell*, an eminent Broker in *Aldermanry Church-Yard, Bow-Lane*.

The Lady of Sir *Roger Affley*, of *Barrington* in *Staffordshire*, deliver'd of a Son and Heir.

Lady of Thomas Prouse, Esq; Knt. of the Shire for the County of *Somerset*, of a Son.

Countess of *Kildare*, in *Ireland*, of a Son and Heir, still'd Lord *Ophaley*.

#### DEATHS.

SIR JOHN Napier, Bart. at his Seat at *Luton-Hoo*, in *Bedfordshire*.

Mrs. Eliz. *West*, Sister to Judge *Burnett*, Rev. and Learned Mr. James Scott, at *Sheldon-Moor* in *Kent*, aged 101; who had been Minister of that Parish upwards of 60 Years, where he constantly resided.

Mrs. Hawke, at *Yorke*, Mother of the brave Sir Edward Hawke, Knight of the Bath, and Rear-Admiral of the Red: She was Sister to the late Col. *Bladen*.

Richard Mitchell, Esq; Son of Simon Mitchell, of *Clerkenwell*, Esq;

Everard Metcalf, Esq; posses'd of a large Estate in *Yorkshire*.

Lady Mary Maxwell, Daughter of the Earl of *Nithsdale*, in *Scotland*.

Sir John Thorold, of *Marston* in *Lincolnshire*, Bart. succeeded by his eldest Son of the same Name.

Sir Thomas Ha'es, Bart. at his Seat at *Holcliffe* near *Canterbury*, aged 87; who is also succeeded by his eldest Son of the same Name, and Member for *Hythe* in *Kent*. The deceased Baronet represented the City of *Canterbury* in 5 Parliaments.

Mr. Jonathan Harrison, an eminent Up-holder near *Fleet-Bridge*. (See p. 37.)

Rt. Hon. Lady Viscountess *Dowager Middleton*, in *Ireland*, in the 90th Year of her Age.

Rt. Hon. James Barry, Earl of *Barrymore* in *Ireland*, formerly Memb. of Parl. for *Stockbridge*, and in the last Parliament for *Wigan* in *Lancashire*.

Rt. Hon. Lady Eleonora Bertie, Daughter of Robert late Duke of *Ancaſter*.

John Fenwick, Esq; Memb. of Parl. for *Northumberland*.

Lady Elizabeth Spelman, Relict of William Spelman, of *Norfolk*, Esq; and Daughter of the late John Earl of *Middleton*.

Mrs. Robinson, Relict of the late Bishop of *London*.

Lady

Lady *Wright*, Daughter of Sir Robert Lawley, Bart. and Relict of Sir Nathan Wright, Bart.

Lady Egerton, Relict of Sir Roger Egerton, of Dingley in Lancashire.

James Gualtier, Esq; one of the Directors of the Bank.

M. le Sage, in Picardy in France, Author of the *Devil upon Two Sticks*, *Gil Blas*, &c. aged 80.

Edward Lascelles, Esq; at Barbadoes, who was Collector of the Customs there, and Brother to Henry Lascelles, Esq; Member of Parliament for North-Allerton.

Lord Anthony Capello, aged 3 Years, only Son to his Excellency the Venetian Ambassador. Lady Theresa, his Excellency's eldest Daughter, died soon after.

The Lady of Sir John Strange, of Layton-Grange in Essex, Knt. Member of Parliament for Totness, and one of his Majesty's Council learned in the Law.

Mr. Joseph Francis Nollekens; an eminent Painter in various Styles, particularly in the Conversations, after the Manner of Watteau.

Lady Corbet, Mother of Sir William Corbet, Bart. Memb. of Parl. for Ludlow.

William Douglass, of Cavers, Esq; Heritable Sheriff of the Shire of Tiwioldale.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Robert Butts, Lord Bishop of Ely.

Rev. Francis Woff, D. D. Vicar of Albrington in Shropshire.

Rev. Stephen Bignell, D. D. Rector of Ashton in Northamptonshire.

Capt. Hartwood, aged 84, one of the oldest Captains in his Majesty's Navy.

John Hodge, Esq; Governor of Anguilla, who lately came over on his private Affairs. (See Mag. for 1745, p. 359, 393.)

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

M. Thawyer, presented to the Living of Wareham in Lincolnshire.

Sir Philip Commefield, to the Rectory of Ignatius, otherwise Haden cum Bambridge, in Sussex.

Mr. Franklyn, chosen Friday Lecturer of St. Michael's Royal, on College-Hill, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. Wells, deceased.

Mr. John Butler, chosen Lecturer of St. Mary le Strand.

Mr. Ellis Harrison, presented to the Vicarage of Gisbourne, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire.

Mr. Prior, to the Living of Brampton, in Lincolnshire.

Dr. Wilson, Rector of St. Stephen Wall-brooke, and Prebendary of Westminster, appointed by the Dean and Chapter, to be Minister of the Chapel in the Broad-Way, Westminster, in the Room of Dr. Brodrick, deceased.

Mr. Stephen Degulhon, Rector of Carlton in Norfolk, elected Chaplain to the Middlesex Hospital.

Mr. John Clements, presented to the Rectory of Long Wotton in Leicestershire.

Dr. Richard Bullock, to the Vicarage of Chiswick-Church, and Rectory of St. Leonard, Foster-Lane, London.

Mr. Pilkington, Author of the Evangelical History and Harmony, made a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Litchfield.

#### PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

Capt. Fowler, made Commander of the Sterling-Castle, of 60 Guns.

Capt. Townsend, made Commander of the Bedford, a 70 Gun Ship.

Hon. Henry Batburst, Esq; Son to Lord Batburst, made Attorney General to the Prince of Wales; and Francis Jodrell, Esq; Sollicitor General in his Room.

William Crouch and Richard Lee, Esqrs. made Clerks of the Navy-Office of South Potomach River in Virginia.

Capt. William Lloyd, made Commander of the Invincible, of 74 Guns.

Hon. Henry Legge, Esq; appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Berlin.

Capt. Collins, made Commander of the Tilbury, of 74 Guns.

John Scott, Esq; made Keeper of his Majesty's Council Chamber.

Robert Dundass, Esq; one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, appointed Lord President of that Court, in the Room of Duncan Forbes, Esq; deceased.

#### Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

J OHN Charley, of Amersham, Bucks, Chapman.—Richard Smith, of Ludgate-Hill, Coach-man, and Dealer in Horses.—

Andrew Holden, late of Rockdale in Lancashire, Merchant.—Anthony Gualterai, of London, Merchant.—Francis Dring, late of St. Petersbourg in Russia, Merchant.—John Mac Gill, Thomas Mac Gill, and James Gibb, of York, Partners, Dealers and Chapman.—William Cosley, of Bristol, Bookseller and Stationer.—Edmund Stouell, of the Parish of St. Mary-le-Bone, Carpenter.—

John Tovey, of the Parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Scrivener.—Noah Tittner, of London, Merchant.—John Mills, near Charing-Cross, Dealer and Chapman.—Robert Glass, of Sandy-Lane, Wiltz, Vintner.—

Caleb Flower, of London, Packer.—James Paine, of Lynn-Regis, in Norfolk, Merchant.—John Hunt, of Smock-Alley, near Bishopsgate-Street, Grocer.—Edward Pickford, of Westgate in Middlesex, Innkeeper.—William Prisulx, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, Dealer in Coals.—John Smith and Isaac Clegg, both of Manchester, Merchants and Copartners.—Richard Haynes Plomer, of Bristol, Stationer.—John Hudden, of London, Broker.—Henry Wood, late of St. James's Market, Dealer in Wines.—Joseph Etherington, of Gracechurch-Street, Apothecary.

PRICES OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, BILL OF MORTALITY, &c.

BANK Stock.	INDIA Stock.	SOUTH SEA Stock.	SOUTH SEA Annu. old Ann. new	4 per Cent.	14 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	India Bonds	B.Cir. p.	Wind at London.	Bill of Mortality from Dec. 22. to Jan. 26.
3 Sunday	4 120	120 1	162 1/4	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	91 1/2	18	Mild	234
7 2	120 1/4	162 1/4	162 1/4	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/4	18	W.E.	234
9 3	120 1/4	162 1/4	162 1/4	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/4	18	N.E.	234
10 Sunday	119 3/4	161 1/2	100	94	94	94	91 1/2	18	E.S.E.	234
14	119 3/4	161 1/2	161 1/2	94	94	94	91 1/2	18	N.E.	234
15	119 3/4	161 1/2	161 1/2	94	94	94	91 1/2	18	N.W.	234
16	119 3/4	161 1/2	161 1/2	94	94	94	91 1/2	18	N.W.	234
17 Sunday	119 3/4	161 1/2	161 1/2	94	94	94	91 1/2	18	N.W.	234
18	119 3/4	161 1/2	161 1/2	94	94	94	91 1/2	18	N.W.	234
19	119 3/4	161 1/2	161 1/2	94	94	94	91 1/2	18	N.W.	234
20	118 1/2	160 3/4	161 1/2	94	94	94	90	18	N.W.	234
21	117 1/2	160 3/4	160 3/4	94	94	94	90	18	N.W.	234
22	117 1/2	160 3/4	160 3/4	93	93	93	90	18	N.W.	234
23	117 1/2	156 1/4	156 1/4	93	93	93	90	18	N.W.	234
24 Sunday	157	156	99 1/2	93	93	93	90	18	N.W.	234
25	118 1/2	158 1/2	99 1/2	93	93	93	90	18	N.W.	234
26	118 1/2	158 1/2	99 1/2	93	93	93	90	18	N.W.	234
27	118 1/2	158 1/2	99 1/2	93	93	93	90	18	N.W.	234
28	120 1/2	159 1/2	99 1/2	94	94	94	90	18	N.W.	234
29	119 1/4	92	89	94	94	94	90	18	N.W.	234
30	119 1/4	92	89	94	94	94	90	18	N.W.	234
31 Sunday	159 1/2	91 1/2	89	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	90	18	N.W.	234

Within the Walls  
Without the Walls  
In Mid. and Surrey  
City & Sub. Wf.  
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Weekly Dec. 29 — — —  
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THE States of *Gelderland*, after having made void the Obligation of the Oath taken by the Prince of *Orange* to observe the Instructions given him in the Year 1722, when he was declared Stadholder of that Province, resolved, that his Highness's new Commission should be in every Respect the same with that formerly given to *K. William*. In consequence of which, they give up to the Prince of *Orange*, not only the Nomination of the Magistrates in all their Towns, but likewise the Disposal of all Civil and Military Employments, and the Nomination of the Deputies both from the Nobility and Towns to all the Colleges belonging either to their Province or to the Union. And these Prerogatives, with the Dignity of Stadholder, are made hereditary in his Highness's Family, according to the Settlement made in the Province of *Holland*\*. And on the 18th Instant O. S. the Deputies of that Province arrived at the *Hague*, with this ample Commission for his Serene Highness. The States of the said Province have likewise agreed to the Resolution of raising the Tax of 2 per Cent. in their Province.

On the 2d Instant N. S. their High Mightinesses the States-General resolved on a Promotion of General Officers, by which all the Lieutenant Generals are made Generals, and the Major Generals and also the Brigadiers, are made Lieutenant Generals, the Rank of Brigadier General being totally suppressed. All the Colonels, whose Commissions are dated in the Year 1745, or before that Time, are promoted to the Rank of Major Generals; and their Commissions, with all those that have been given to other General Officers since the P. of *Orange*'s Accession to the Stadholdership, are to bear Date from the 16th of May last, excepting Mr. *Burmannia*'s, who is now promoted to the Rank of General. Lieutenant General *La Roque*, who commanded at *Hulst*, and Mr. *Van Echten*, who commanded at *Menin*, are left entirely out of this Promotion; and none of the other Generals, whose Conduct is to be inquired into, are to receive their Commissions, or to be admitted to take the Oaths, till their past Conduct be fully cleared, their Names being for this Purpose marked in the List of Promotions. At the same Time their High Mightinesses came to a Resolution to leave entirely for the future to the P. of *Orange*'s Disposal, the Pensions that were always allowed to a certain Number of General Officers of every Rank, according to their Seniority in the Army.

By Advice of the Stadholder, the Council of State have resolved to grant all the Troops of the Republick, which served last Campaign, a Gratuity consisting of 700 Florins for every Squadron of Horse and Dragoons, reckoning two Troops to a Squadron; and 800 Florins for every Company of Foot. In order likewise to animate the Officers, they are to be paid extraordinarily 650 Florins, each Troop of Horse and Dragoons, and 800 each Company of Foot, in all the Regiments to be employed next Year. The Whole upon Condition, that the Regiments be all compleat and perfectly fit for the Field by Feb. 18, next.

The States General have proposed to the Court of *France* to exchange or ransom the 46 Regiments of Dutch Troops that are detained Prisoners in that Kingdom, agreeable to the Cartel at *Frankfort*; but that Court have found Pretences for waving this Proposal; and the States being thus disappointed of their own Troops, they are using all possible Methods to hire others. They have concluded a Treaty with the Duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttle* for a Body of his Troops, and Mr. *Van Haaren* having happily finished his Negotiation with the Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland* for hiring 8000 more of their Troops, is upon his Return home.

As the Armies both in *Flanders* and *Italy* are now in their Winter Quarters, nothing but Skirmishes, and none of them very considerable, have happened in either of these Countries. And tho' a Congress at *Aix le Chapelle* is still talked of, yet great Preparations are every where making for carrying on the War with Vigour. Amongst others, Sir *Charles Handbury Williams*, the British Minister at *Dresden*, had, on the 5th Instant N. S. a private Audience of the King of *Poland*, and in his Master's Name demanded a Passage thro' *Poland*, for the *Russian* Troops which are to enter into the Service of the Maritime Powers; to which his Majesty made Answer, That his Regard for the King of *Great Britain*, and his Alliance with him, made him glad of every Opportunity to oblige him, but that the Demand in Question was of such a Nature, that he could not give any positive Answer to it; that the granting a Passage to Foreign Troops thro' *Poland*, did not depend upon his Consent only, but that of the whole Republick; and that as there was no Diet then sitting, it was impossible for his Majesty to determine any Thing in relation to this Affair.

*The*

\* See LONDON MAGAZINE for last Year, p. 519.

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